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PRESIDENT CALLS FOR COMPLETION OF SECOND 'NORTHERN EXPEDITION'

OW161435Y Taipei CNA in English 1421 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pengshan, southern Taiwan, 16 Jun (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo called for completion of the national task of a second northern expedition Friday so that the Republic of China can be united again as it was 50 years ago.

In an address commemorating the 50th anniversary of the successful conclusion of the first northern expedition launched by the late President Chiang Kai-shek, then commander in chief of the National Revolutionary Force, he reiterated the mission of "Tsai Pei Fa, Tsai Tung I" (another-northern expedition, re-unification).

The job is to be done by the armed forces and the people of the nation in the same spirit as in 1926-1928 when the late president led the revolutionary forces to defeat the world and unify the nation founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he asserted.

He quoted the late president as saying that "the success or failure of a revolution depends not so much on the size of the area or the number of guns as on the strength of national spirit." So long as we are united as one we can speed up the reconstruction work on Taiwan and recover the mainland," he said.

Entitled "Anticommunism, Military Build-up and National Reconstruction," President Chiang's speech honored the 54th founding anniversary of the Chinese Military Academy, formerly called the Whampoa Military Academy founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1921 to train revolutionary forces which later formed the main force of the nation's first northern expedition.

"Whampoa's glory of the few against the many will shine again in our national cause of mainland recovery," he said, referring to the 1926-1928 campaign in which the Whampoa cadets, with some 500 rifles, and later with a following of about 10,000 people, defeated the warlords on both sides of the Yangtze River with a combined military force about 14 times as big.

The revolutionary force that will carry out the mission of the second northern expedition is much stronger than when it was half a century ago, he said, adding that the will to unify the nation is even stronger.

With the guidelines of Dr. Sun's "Three Principles of the People" (San Min Chu I) and under the spiritual leadership of the late President Chiang Kai-shek, the Republic of China will be united again after the completion of a second northern expedition and the defeat of the communist regime.

The ceremony, which took place at the Chinese Military Academy in the morning, was attended by government officials and military leaders, alumni of Whampoa, cadets of the academy and representatives of all walks of life. President Chiang officiated at the gathering.

SOVIET UNION REJECTS JOINT FISHERY AGREEMENT

OW230025Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Jun (KYODO)--In an apparent move aimed against the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty talks, the Soviet Union recently informed Japan that it will not be able to carry out the agreement reached earlier to engage in joint fishery undertakings within its 200-mile exclusive fishery zone with private Japanese firms.

Government sources said Thursday night that the Soviet rejection of the joint projects was notified to Japan through diplomatic channels. They said the Soviet Government gave as its reasons for taking the step the fact that resumption of negotiations for conclusion of a Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty will become an obstacle to friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

A broad agreement on four cases of joint fishery projects within the Soviet fishery zone involving catching of shrimps, crabs and neptune whelk (an edible sea snail) had been reached in talks held in Moscow early this year between Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Nakagawa and Soviet Fisheries Minister Aleksandr Ishkov. Both countries subsequently had worked out detailed matters for implementation of the plan under which private Japanese firms will engage in fishing operations jointly with the Soviet Union with the Japanese side paying fees for the catches. The four ventures include a tanner and blue king crab fishing project to be promoted jointly by the Hoko Fishing Co. and Nichiro Gyogyo Kaisha in collaboration with Soviet fishermen in the Olyutorskiy Ban.

The Soviet notification came at a time when the plan was ready for implementation.

The government sources said this was the first time the Soviet Union had officially notified Japan that it would not be able to engage in the joint fishery cooperative undertakings because of the resumption of the Sino-Japanese treaty talks. The same sources also said Thursday that the Soviet Union has informed Japan that it would not be able to allow resumption of operation by petty Japanese fishermen to gather sea tangle (konbu) in waters off Soviet-occupied Kaigara Island off eastern Hokkaido. This means that fishery undertakings on a private level, including the joint Japan-Soviet ventures, will not be able to be carried out.

Fukuda, Foreign Ministry Deny Refusal

OW230510Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Jun (KYODO)--The Foreign Ministry denied Friday reports by government sources that the Soviet Union has refused joint fishery undertakings with Japan in apparent retaliation for Japan's decision to resume peace and friendship treaty talks with China. The ministry ruled out the possibility of Soviet intervention in Sino-Japanese negotiations, claiming the talks were purely a matter between Japan and China.

Government sources said earlier Moscow has told Japan it would not be able to carry out a Soviet-Japanese agreement on joint fishery undertakings in the north Pacific. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda also said he had no knowledge of the reported Soviet action. Even if the report is true, said Fukuda, it would not be a difficult question to overcome--a remark taken to mean that Tokyo will go ahead with its plan to reopen negotiations with Peking.

Foreign Ministry officials said Moscow asked Japan to wait for some time to launch the fishery projects because views within the Soviet Government have to be adjusted.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said Soviet-Japanese fishery projects will be discussed by the two nations after Fishery Minister A.A. Ishkov returns from an overseas trip in early July. He said the reported Soviet retaliatory action was not relayed through official diplomatic channels. Sonoda said the fishery issue has nothing to do with the Sino-Japanese talks.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY PROPOSES TO RESUME TALKS WITH CHINA

OW221225Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Jun (KYODO)--Japan officially proposed to China Thursday to resume negotiations July 3 on the pending peace and friendship treaty, the Foreign Ministry said.

The proposal was made by Mitsuro Donowaki, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Peking, to Ting Min, acting chief of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Japan Affairs Section at 5 pm (6 pm JST) it said.

Quoting a report from the embassy, the ministry said Ting told Donowaki that he would make an official reply after reporting the proposal to his superiors. The proposal followed the decision to this effect by government leaders earlier in the day.

The ministry believes the Japanese diplomat will start talks with Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, probably Friday on the timetable for the resumed negotiations.

Talks Endorsed by LDP

OW230047Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0035 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 23 Jun (KYODO)--The ruling Liberal Democratic Party Thursday sanctioned the government decision to resume negotiations with China early next month for the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty.

The party consent was given by Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira, Yasuhiro Nakasone, chairman of the Executive Council and Masumi Esaki, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, who received a report on the coming negotiations from Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe.

Hirokichi Nadao, a senior liberal-democrat and an opponent to the proposed peace treaty with China, also approved the government decision to resume negotiations with China. He expressed this view to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who met Nadao at the prime minister's official residence to explain the government's stand on the coming talks.

New Antihegemony Proposal

OW230029Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 23 Jun (KYODO)--Government sources intimated Thursday night that Japan might make a new proposal on the anti-hegemony issue when negotiations are resumed in Peking for conclusion of a Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. The anti-hegemony issue has been the biggest problem in the treaty negotiations.

The statement by the government sources is regarded as indicating that the government has prepared a new proposal on the matter in order to break the impasse.

The details of the new proposal were not disclosed. But the sources said Foreign Ministry officials explained the proposal before a meeting of top-level government officials, including Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, held Thursday morning.

At the meeting, the government decided to propose to China that the treaty talks be resumed on July 3.

The government sources also revealed Thursday night that the government probably will brief the Liberal Democratic Party on its basic policy for holding of the treaty negotiations prior to the resumption of the talks.

HIGH-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH EC DELEGATION

OW230653Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0627 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 23 Jun (KYODO)--Japan and the European Common Market ended 2 days of semi-annual high-level discussions here Friday with an agreement to review their bilateral trade problems at a joint meeting of experts in October in Brussels.

Foreign Ministry officials said the European Communities (EC) delegation applauded the fact that EC exports to Japan rose 34.1 percent in the first 5 months of this year from a year before. Japanese exports to the Common Market in the same period went up 19.6 percent.

The EC delegates voiced doubt, however, that this favorable trend would last long enough to rectify the Common Market's chronic trade imbalance heavily in Japan's favor.

The ministry officials said that the regular consultation was not for negotiations on specific points and that it sufficed to explain current conditions in Japan as a reply to the EC demands. The officials said that agreement was reached on the necessity of reviewing trade trends between Japan and the Common Market at the experts level this autumn.

The 2-day meeting was conducted at the Foreign Ministry by a Japanese delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Michihiro Miyazaki and its EC counterpart led by Roy Denman, the EC Commission's director-general for external relations.

Besides bilateral trade, subjects taken up included international economic conditions and the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN). The delegates agreed that full efforts should be made to work out at least a "broad frame" of agreement in the current Tokyo round of the MTN by the time the leaders of the seven industrial democracies hold their summit conference in July in Bonn, West Germany.

Plane Purchases Considered

OW230535Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo 23 Jun (KYODO)--Japan told the European Common Market at their regular high level meeting here Thursday that domestic airlines are still studying purchases of European planes.

Foreign Ministry officials said proposed Japanese imports of the A-300 Airbus and other planes was an item of major interest to the European Communities (EC) delegates at the two-day meeting which opened at the ministry.

The government promised the Common Market last March to do its best to bring about imports of European planes to rectify the huge trade imbalance in Japan-EC trade. It is up to the private airline companies, however, to select planes for their use.

The Japanese delegates told their EC counterparts at the meeting that three Japanese airline companies worked out their import plans in March. One of the three, TOA Domestic Airlines, is planning to import six large planes in fiscal 1978 and 1979.

The Japanese delegates told the EC, however, that TOA is still weighing the European Airbus against similar planes made in the United States.

The Foreign Ministry officials said that the EC delegates hailed the recent increase in exports from the Common Market countries to Japan.

Discussing international trade problems at the meeting, the officials said the EC delegates agreed with the Japanese view that developing countries should not close their markets for the export goods of fast development countries, such as South Korea, Brazil and Mexico.

FUKUDA PLANNING MIDDLE EAST VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

OW200637Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0454 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 20 Jun (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda may go on a tour of three Middle East countries for about a week in early September, Government sources said Tuesday.

They said negotiations were now being conducted with Iran, Egypt and Saudi Arabia on the possibility of the prime minister visiting their countries. They declined to give further details.

But Foreign Ministry sources said negotiations are being conducted on the prime minister visiting Iran between September 6 and 9, Egypt between September 8 and 10 and Saudi Arabia between September 10 and 12.

MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM'S WORK ON REUNIFICATION

SK230401Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--A Pyongyang report meeting commemorating the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, (June 23, 1973) was held at the People's Palace of Culture on June 22.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed with due respect on the platform.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop; and Ho Chong-suk, Hong Ki-mun, Pak Chol-kun, Kim Chol-min and other personages concerned, leading personnel of working people's organisations, functionaries of government bodies and public organisations, men of science, education, culture, arts, public health and the press, working people in the city and soldiers of the People's Army.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki made a report at the meeting.

CHONG CHUN-KI CALLS FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

SK230427Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it should not bring forward unrealistic conditions acceptable to no one, but have contacts with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and come out to the negotiation table for the peaceful solution of the Korean question as we have already proposed.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki stressed this in his report at the Pyongyang report meeting commemorating the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (June 23, 1973). The U.S. bellicose quarters, he said, are postponing even the snail-paced plan of their ground troop withdrawal originally scheduled for 4 to 5 years and bringing more aggression forces into South Korea under the cloak of "troop pullout," coming out with the sophistry that a war might break out in Korea if U.S. troops were withdrawn.

Such moves on the part of U.S. ruling circles are criminal acts contradicting not only the interests of the Korean people but also those of the American people. The United States must stop the aggressive arms reinforcement and immediately and totally withdraw all its aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea as it has already "pledged."

Chong Chun-ki Report

SK230500Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0001 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Report by DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki at Pyongyang 22 June report meeting--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: Today, under impressive circumstances in which all working people of the nation are marking a great new upsurge in all fields of revolution and construction by vigorously launching the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding

of the republic with brilliant labor successes, and in which all Korean compatriots at home and abroad are vigorously waging a just patriotic struggle to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we significantly commemorate the fifth anniversary of the publication of the immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Let Us Prevent the Permanent Division of the Nation and Reunify the Fatherland." On this occasion, our people warmly appreciate the greatness and invincible vitality of the classical work personally put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the genius of the revolution, sun of the nation and the star of national reunification. At the same time, they are filled with ardent determination to attain the nation's peaceful reunification by methods for saving the nation through reunification delineated by the leader.

The immortal classic work of the great leader, "Let Us Prevent the Permanent Division of the Nation and Reunify the Fatherland," was announced at a time when the danger of permanent division confronted our people because of the "two Koreas" scheme of the domestic and foreign splittists. As everyone knows, a North-South dialog was initiated according to the broad North-South negotiation policy put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song; the 4 July North-South joint statement based on the three principles of fatherland reunification--independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity--was announced; and the dawn of reunification broke before our people.

However, since the opening of the North-South dialog and the announcement of the North-South joint statement, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities have constantly hampered Korea's reunification and atrociously schemed to create "two Koreas." Openly raving that South Korea must be assisted so that it might participate in the North-South dialog from a position of strength, the U.S. ruling circles have supported the South Korean puppets by force of arms and actively encouraged them in divisive schemes. With support of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean authorities, violating agreements in the North-South joint statement, have not taken the road of reunification, but of division.

Pushing the criminal "two Koreas" schemes by all means, the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique even declared to the world the policy of perpetuating the nation's division in a special statement in June 1973. This was the intolerable crime of internationally legalizing the division of our nation, permanently dividing our people and leaving the South Korean people as the permanent colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists.

The situation urgently demanded the working out of a new nation-saving measure to eliminate the danger of permanent division and hasten the cause of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. At this juncture, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation--advanced the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification as a new nation-saving measure to firmly crush the schemes of the South Korean authorities for perpetuating the nation's division and to accelerate the cause of the nation's reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the five-point policy which we have put forward involves elimination of North-South military confrontation, easing of tensions, multi-faceted collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South convocation of a grand national conference composed of people from all walks of life and representatives of political parties and social organizations of the North and the South, establishment of a North-South confederal system under the sole name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, and entry into the United Nations under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proclaimed in the historical work is a rational nation-saving measure which most correctly reflects the urgent desire of the people wishing to check the nation's permanent division and to live in the reunified fatherland at an early date. Thus, the policy is a *chuche*-based reunification program which has brilliantly embodied the immortal *chuche* idea for the solution of the reunification question; an invincible military banner which gives our people an affirmative prospect and concrete measures for the fatherland's reunification, as well as conviction and courage. This policy of independent and peaceful reunification is completely consistent with the desire of the world's progressive peoples wishing peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and with the trend of the times, in which independence is pursued.

Because of its greatness and great vitality, the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification has been acclaimed at home and abroad from the first day it was announced and is constantly winning active support from all Korean compatriots at home and abroad and the world's progressive peoples.

Encouraged by the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification, the South Korea people have more persistently waged the struggle for the nation's peaceful reunification. Compatriots abroad have also conducted a patriotic movement to attain the supreme national cause. Governments and social circles of many nations have expressed wholehearted support for the policy of fatherland reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Various international meetings held in many places throughout the world have adopted resolutions urging the attainment of Korea's reunification according to the just five-point policy.

In recent years the world's peoples have formed solidarity committees supporting Korea's reunification, extending support and solidarity with our people. In particular, the heads of many world nations who have recently made official and friendly visits to our country have reiterated their firm support for the three principles and five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and have clearly expressed their firm stand to struggle together on the side of the Korean people.

All these facts constitute clear evidence substantiating the justness, (?rationality) and the great vitality of the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thanks to the great leader's taking the lead along the road to national reunification and his five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification, our people have been able--under harsh conditions in which the danger of permanent division has been created by U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets--to continually wage a struggle for peaceful reunification with firm belief in a reunified Korea.

Indeed, it is with utmost honor and happiness that our people cherish as leader the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has provided honor and happiness to our people and paved the bright road toward reunification by putting forward the most just reunification policies and measures, including the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification.

On this significant occasion, reflecting the ardent loyalty of the entire Korean people, I respectfully extend the greatest respect and warmest gratitude to the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song--the patriot of the century and the sun of the nation--who has glorified the honor and dignity of our fatherland and is always leading our people on the road to victory.

Comrades: During the past 5-year period since the announcement of the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in our country a bitter struggle has been waged between patriotic forces trying to check the permanent division of the nation and attain reunification in accord with the historical reunification program, and treacherous forces trying to permanently divide our people by creating two Koreas.

At every stage of the developing situation, we have many times advanced detailed proposals for carrying out the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification. Moreover, in January 1977 the four-point national salvation measure was advanced. This measure, the embodiment of the grand reunification program, calls for the grand unity of socialist forces of the North and democratic forces of patriots of the South, easing tensions between the North and South, the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, elimination of the cause of national discord, creation of an atmosphere for grand national unity, and calls for a North-South political conference composed of political parties and social organizations and representatives of people of all strata of the North and South.

However, none of these sincere measures has been achieved because of the treacherous schemes of the South Korean puppet clique. Because of the "two Koreas" policy pursued by the domestic and foreign splittists, a grave danger that the division might be perpetrated is created.

In South Korea, not unity and reunification of the nation, but confrontation and division are encouraged, and all policies are formulated so as to fix the nation's division and to create two Koreas. With the object of creating two Koreas, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is building a divisive system at home to confront us in the political, economic and military fields and, in the international community, desperately pursuing cowardly maneuvers to internationally legalize the nation's division, advocating simultaneous entry into the United Nations, unilateral entry into the United Nations, and cross-recognition.

In addition to the criminal "two Koreas" policy, the South Korean ruling circles are more than ever intensifying anti-communist and fascist maneuvers. The present ruling system in South Korea is a through-going divisive system for the permanent division of the nation; an anti-communist, fascist and oppressive system to repress the forces for peaceful reunification. Today in South Korea, in addition to the yusin dictatorial system, Emergency Decree No 9 has been declared. Even basic human rights are being ruthlessly violated, much less freedom to talk about reunification. At the same time, all patriotic forces hampering the "two Koreas" policy are relentlessly being repressed without exception.

Having turned all of South Korea into the worst spot in the world for the violation of human rights--a bloody prison--the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique is now venturing an enormous oppressive commotion for repressing all social and political elements which go contrary to the desire of the clique, with the ambition of keeping Pak Chong-hui in office. At this very moment, various political incidents are being fabricated in South Korea and innocent people are being arrested, imprisoned, tortured and executed.

The yusin fascist ruling system of the South Korean puppet clique, which runs counter to the common desire of the people wishing peaceful reunification and the trends of the times advocating democracy, will never last long. The crime of the South Korean ruling circles who are scheming the nation's permanent division is more clearly revealed in the intensification of the war policy against the northern half of the republic.

What our people desire is not war but peace; reunification not by force of arms, but through peaceful means. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppet clique is not proceeding toward peace and peaceful reunification, but toward war and armed confrontation, devoting itself to war preparations under the slogans of "all-out security" and "crush the enemy at the initial stage of war."

In accord with the war policy, a war-time system has been firmly established in South Korea. Troops and military equipment are being constantly beefed up and military bases extensively built and expanded. The South Korean war maniacs, in addition to the adventurous Joint South Korea-U.S. exercise last March which aroused strong domestic and international protest, have even ventured a so-called "Crush Communists" special warfare exercise, thus atrociously committing military provocations against us. The bestial policy of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in attacking our peaceful fishing boat, which was drifting with engine trouble in the eastern sea last 19 May, clearly shows how reckless the clique's hostile acts against us are.

The South Korean ruling clique should bear total responsibility for deadlocking the dialog arranged with difficulty between the North and the South, heightening tension, causing the retrogression of North-South relations in the situation existing before the initiation of the dialog, and creating the danger of war and the people's perpetual division. On behalf of the entire Korean people, I resolutely denounce the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for pursuing the policy of anticommunist confrontation and for clinging to maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas."

The U.S. imperialists are the ringmasters who have actively supported the South Korean puppet clique's criminal maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas." Having handed out a scenario for the fabrication of "two Koreas," the U.S. imperialists have supported the scoundrels with dollars and arms, and have actively abetted them in seeking confrontation and division. Coming up with the incorrect logic that, if the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, war will break out in Korea, U.S. bellicose circles are trying to delay the plan for the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops scheduled to be carried out in 4 to 5 years, and have dispatched more aggressive forces to South Korea under the signboard of troop withdrawal.

Today, when an increasing number of governments and peoples of the world demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the holding of DPRK-U.S. talks for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem, such maneuvers carried out by the U.S. ruling clique are criminal acts which will hamper the interests of the U.S. people and that of the Korean people as well.

Japanese reactionaries have taken part in the criminal maneuvers carried out by the South Korean puppet clique and the U.S. imperialists to fabricate "two Koreas." Talking about a so-called balance of power, the present Japanese authorities have maneuvered to justify the forceful occupation of South Korea by imperialist aggressive U.S. forces, having further stepped up collusion with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and openly and surreptitiously hampered our country's reunification. Such a criminal act by the Japanese reactionaries is a heinous maneuver to fulfill their desire for reinvasion of our country and regain their old position. This has aroused the bitter indignation of the entire Korean people. The maneuvers carried out by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for aggression and interference in internal affairs of our country will fail.

Today, people of all walks of life and democratic figures in South Korea, undaunted by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's bitter tyranny which it has carried out with U.S. and Japanese support, have tenaciously waged a struggle for freedom, democracy and the country's peaceful reunification. Overseas compatriots also have vigorously carried out the movement for independence, democracy and national unity.

On behalf of all the people of the northern half of the republic, I extend warm support and encouragement to people of all walks of life and democratic figures in South Korea and overseas compatriots who have courageously struggled against the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's yusin fascist dictatorship for the democratization of South Korean society and for the country's peaceful reunification.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I also extend deep thanks to the peoples of socialist and newly-emerging nations and the progressive peoples of all nations of the world who have actively supported and encouraged our people's cause for fatherland reunification. I firmly believe that they will continuously extend firm solidarity to our just cause.

Comrades, the danger of perpetual division which has been created in our country by splittists at home and abroad has made it urgent that the people of the North and South should more vigorously struggle for the cause of fatherland reunification. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that we should join efforts to smash the splittists' maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas," prevent the perpetual division of the people and open the door to fatherland reunification at the earliest possible date.

In order to prevent the perpetual division of the people and to attain the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, we should realize the grand five-point policy for fatherland reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Realizing the grand five-point policy for fatherland reunification is a unique, just national salvation cause for eliminating the danger of the perpetual division of the people and war in our country and for expediting the fatherland reunification cause.

Differences in systems, ideologies, parties and affiliation will never create an obstacle to the implementation of the grand five-point policy for fatherland reunification. No matter whether they are communists, nationalists, atheists, theists--no matter whether they live in the home country or overseas--those who really love the country and the people and who desire fatherland reunification should extensively participate in the sacred national salvation struggle to implement the grand five-point policy for fatherland reunification, transcending their ideologies, doctrines and beliefs.

Eliminating the fascist dictatorship in South Korea and realizing the democratization of society is a very urgent task in attaining the country's peaceful reunification through materializing the grand five-point policy for fatherland reunification. The work of attaining fatherland reunification is a colossal political movement which requires the active participation of the broad strata of the people. This work can be successfully carried out with the complete and extensive realization of democracy.

In today's circumstances, which are infested with Pak Chong-hui's fascist dictatorship in which the people's rudimentary activities for peaceful reunification have been cruelly oppressed, any patriotic proposals for the country's reunification, as well as the grand five-point policy for fatherland reunification, will never be achieved.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is a fascist group which is not eligible to discuss the reunification problem among our people. This clique should be overthrown by the South Korean people's united efforts so as to establish a new, democratic government. The people of all walks of life in South Korea should actively struggle to eliminate Pak Chong-hui's yusin fascist dictatorship, democratize South Korean society and establish a new democratic government which will oppose fascism and division and which will advocate democracy and peaceful reunification.

In order to achieve the reunification of the fatherland, the policy of coalition with communists and the five-point policy for fatherland reunification, not the policy of anticommunism, but the policy of coalition with communists, should be adopted in South Korea. Anticommunism is a means to stir sentiments of enmity and confrontation among fellow countrymen, and is an antinational slogan designed to perpetuate national division and to fabricate "two Koreas."

Those in South Korea who really oppose national division and desire the country's reunification should all oppose the U.S. imperialists' and their stooges' fraudulent anticommunist maneuvers, and should unhesitatingly traverse the road of coalition with communists. The U.S. imperialists, by forcefully occupying South Korea and by wickedly hatching the "two Koreas" plot, are a basic obstacle to our country's reunification. Peoples of all walks of life in South Korea should actively struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy, smash their wicked "two Koreas" plot and force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea. The South Korean people should vigorously struggle to oppose the Japanese reactionary maneuvers for reinvasion--to repudiate their maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas"--and to disclose and smash their dark collusion with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. When the South Korean people unite under the banner of reunification and national salvation and vigorously struggle, the historic cause of fatherland reunification will surely be achieved.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should discard the criminal "two Koreas" policy of relying on foreign forces, stop its treacherous maneuvers for fascism and war, and step down from power. The U.S. imperialists should refrain from further interfering in our country's internal affairs and from hampering reunification. The United States must stop its aggressive maneuvers to reinforce military capability and completely withdraw all aggressive armed forces, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea at the earliest possible date, honoring the pledge it has already made. If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and peaceful reunification, instead of advancing unrealistic conditions which are acceptable to no one, it should have contact with the DPRK Government and come to the negotiation table for the peaceful solution of the Korean question as we have already proposed. The Japanese authorities should stop trying to delay the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South, supporting the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and hampering Korea's reunification.

Comrades, today the people of the northern half of the republic are assigned the honorable and weighty task of implementing ahead of schedule the Second 7-Year Plan set forth by the great leader, accelerating the historic cause of the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's reunification. All workers should continuously mark a revolutionary upsurge on all socialist construction fronts by firmly arming themselves with the immortal chuche ideology--the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary ideology--and by more highly displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance.

Upholding the party Central Committee's letter to all party members, we should vigorously accelerate the chollima advance. We should also again demonstrate to the entire world the heroic Korean people's spirit by vigorously waging the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic with lofty political zeal and with brilliant labor achievements.

The future of our people vigorously struggling under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding and tested leadership will shine brilliantly. There will always be victories and glory ahead of us. Let all firmly unite around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the revolutionary genius, the people's sun and legendary hero--and more vigorously struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and for the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

PEOPLE'S DAILY 'TRAVEL NOTES' FEATURE KIM IL-SONG SPEECH

OW221934Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 19 Jun (KCNA)--Under the title "Mt. Huashan Is Evergreen and Mt. Kungang-san Beautiful Forever," the Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY June 3 carried the first travel notes on Korea by its delegation which visited our country last month.

The travel notes said: On May 30 President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, received all the members of the delegation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The tender and open-hearted character of President Kim Il-song made us feel particular kindness.

He said that the visit of the delegation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY to Korea presided by Chairman Hua's was very significant and greatly helpful to strengthening the friendship and unity between the two peoples. Originally, we are united like the members of a family, President Kim Il-song said, and added: Your visit gladdens us very much.

In closing his reception, he said once again: We are members of a family who should fight shoulder to shoulder with each other in the future.

Speaking about Chairman Hua's visit to Korea, President Kim Il-song repeatedly said: "We are members of a family. This fully manifested the deep feelings of friendship cherished by the fraternal Korean people towards the Chinese people and well shows that the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples has developed into a new higher stage.

The travel notes quoted the following words of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng from his speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held in his welcome.

"Comrades, please rest assured that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people will follow the behests of our great leader Chairman Mao and our beloved Premier Chou to uphold Sino-Korean friendship from generation to generation. The Chinese people will, as always, stand unswervingly by the heroic Korean people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. They will unite, fight and advance together with the Korean people no matter what storms may rise in this world.

The travel notes also quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying at the Pyongyang mass rally: "The peoples of Korea and China have long fought shoulder to shoulder against the imperialist aggressors, the common enemy. In difficulty and in joy the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China have always shared life and death. When the situation demanded, they devoted everything and spared no support and encouragement to each other."

"Nothing can break this great friendship which has been sealed with bloodshed by the communists and peoples of the two countries and which has withstood all ordeals of history. It will constantly consolidate and develop in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era."

The travel notes referred to the impressions the delegation got during its visit to Mangyongdae, the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm, the February 8 vinalon complex and other places which Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was shown round during his visit to our country.

The notes continued: During our visit to Korea, we keenly felt that the sentiments of warm friendship of comrades-in-arms were overflowing everywhere in Korea, our fraternal neighbour country.

The new chapter of friendship recorded by Chairman Hua's visit to Korea has not only a broad mass basis but also a deep historical root. The Sino-Korean friendship will be everlasting as it is deeply rooted and heavy-foliaged.

Touching upon the delegation's inspection of the memorial of the victory in the fatherland liberation war, the notes dwelt on the militant friendship and blood-cemented kindred relations between the peoples and armies of China and Korea.

The notes said: In the days of the war the Chinese and Korean brothers fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench sharing weal and woe, life and death. Tears stood in the eyes of the guests and hosts hearing that Chairman Mao dedicated his eldest son Comrade Mao An-ying to the Korean people's cause of liberation. The feats of Hwang Chi-kuang, Chiu Shao-yin, Lo Sheng-chiao and other heroes are well known in Korea and will live forever in the hearts of the people.

The notes referred, citing concrete facts, to the warm friendship of the Korean people towards the Chinese people, which the delegation felt in Hamhung, Wonsan, Sariwon and Height 351 and all other places it visited.

The notes went on to say: Such sentiments of the Korean people who are faithful to the Sino-Korean friendship were clearly manifested on Height 351 near the military demarcation line.

Standing on the observation post, we saw the flags of the U.S. troops and the puppet army and denounced with indignation the U.S. imperialists for staying on in South Korea and Taiwan Province and expressed the determination to unite, fight and win together in the future struggle, too.

The travel notes stressed: We shall remember forever the Korean comrades-in-arms and brothers going through thick and thin together with us. The Sino-Korean friendship will be evergreen like towering Mount Huashan and remain youthful forever like majestic Mount Kungang-san.

Saying that particularly unforgettable in the impressions the delegation got during its visit to Korea were the warm sentiments of the Korean children to Chairman Hua and the Chinese people, the notes went on: Everywhere we went, we saw Korean children waving and clapping their hands to greet us. Korean comrades have sowed the precious seed of Sino-Korean friendship deep in the hearts of their children.

Dear comrades, you may rest assured that we will educate well our rising generation to uphold from generation to generation the rock-firm Sino-Korean friendship which has withstood grim ordeals!

More 'Travel Notes'

OW221945Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Peking 20 Jun (KCNA)--The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY June 13 carried the second travel notes on Korea by its delegation under the title "North and South Will Drive Away the Devil With United Strength and Sit Together at One Place."

The travel notes said: Panmunjom is associated with the will of the Korean people who call for the reunification of the country and wave long fought for its realization.

Thirty odd years have passed since the 3,000-ri land was artificially divided into two parts owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and 25 years since the Korean armistice agreement was concluded at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953.

Over the past 25 years the ware entanglements standing on the military demarcation line have stained the land of Korea with tears and blood as if it were a dagger stabbed into her heart. The entire Korean people in the North and South, whether children or old men, crave for pulling out this dagger at an early date and removing this dark mark from the map of their fatherland.

Panmunjom is a place where the heroic people waged a rigorous struggle against oppression. It was there that the U.S. imperialists bent the knee to the heroic peoples of Korea and China and Clark signed the armistice agreement, admitting their defeat.

Panmunjom is also a tribunal continuously exposing the crimes of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui puppet cliques, and bitterly indicting them before the world for having done wrong in every way, violating the armistice agreement, over the past 25 years.

The U.S. imperialists are arbitrarily shipping into South Korea new types of missiles, tanks and warships and various other arms to give "a shot in the arm" of the reactionary "regime" of Pak Chong-hui which is shaking to its very foundation.

On show in Panmunjom are photographs of U.S. military aircraft and warships which were brought down or sent to the bottom of the sea by the heroic Korean People's Army while illegally intruding into the territorial air and waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The planes "EC-121" and "RB-47" and the spy ship Pueblo are all evidences of the criminal, wanton violation of the armistice agreement by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Citing the number of violations of the armistice agreement by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army up to this date following ceasefire, the travel notes continued: While talking about "troop pullout" to deceive people, the U.S. imperialists are continuously introducing behind its curtain airplanes and warships of new types into South Korea, holding various military exercises, such as missile launching exercises, paratrooper dropping exercises, naval bombardment exercises and landing operation exercises, and scheming to prolong and justify the grave situation of the split of Korea by occupying South Korea forever.

We climbed up a hill standing in the Demilitarized Zone on the left side of Panmunjom, from which we clearly saw through field-glasses military establishments set up by U.S. troops. UN flags shamelessly usurped by the U.S. forces are still waving above the pillboxes. U.S. forces and puppet army entrenched there like a viper commit surprise military provocations.

Though they promised not to cause any case, they committed a new crime even before the ink with which they signed dried up. When their dark claws of crime are caught again, a stupid U.S. general again signs a letter of apology as he did in the past, and they are dead to shame.

The travel notes went on: GI's, what are you doing here? This is an inalienable part of the territory of the Korean people.

This place is not your California or Tennessee. For what have you come to another's land thousands of miles away from your country and why don't you get out of here?

The U.S. imperialists are instigating some reactionary elements of Japan and the Pak Chong-hui clique to produce the reactionary film "Inchon". They instigated the Pak Chong-hui clique to sink the fishing boat and kidnap fishermen of the northern half of the DPRK, wirepulled the South Korean puppet clique to hold the so-called "Election to the National Conference for Unification" and constantly egg the Pak Chong-hui reactionary clique on to frantically clamp down on the just struggle of the patriotic people of South Korea.

The travel notes dwelt on the desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country which the delegation noted and felt on Height 351 and at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and the Pyongyang September 15 weekly nursery.

The travel notes stressed: The will and determination of the Korean people to reunify the country is harder than iron and stronger than steel. It will not shake no matter what wind may blow. Its violent flow cannot be stemmed with small wire entanglements on the military demarcation line.

How can foolish maniacs bar the angry torrent even if they cut water with a sword before the powerful torrent of the struggle of the Korean people? No matter how hard a foolish mole may try with all his strength to block a car, it will be crushed to pieces by the wheels of history.

The travel notes quoted the following words from a speech of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, during his visit to our country last month: "The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government firmly support the correct policies and principled stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government. And we firmly support the Korean People in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. The U.S. Government must withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from South Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point policy put forward by President Kim Il-song. Truth and justice are on your side. The Chinese people and the people of the whole world are on your side. We are convinced that your 3,000-ri expanse of beautiful land will be reunified and your fifty million kinsfolk in the northern and southern parts of the country will be reunited through the unrelenting struggle of your people."

In conclusion the travel notes stressed: The words of Chairman Hua expressed the sentiments of the 900 million Chinese people who support with might and main the struggle of the fraternal Korean people for reunifying the country. Strength should be united for the North and South to drive out the devil and meet at one place.

HO TAM, MALAGASY ENVOY ADDRESS BANQUET

SK230447Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 23 Jun (KCNA)--Madagascar is struggling resolutely, exploiting every means available, against the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and their manoeuvres to obstruct or delay the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Raketofiringa Crescent Solohery, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country, said this in his speech at the banquet he arranged yesterday at the Ognyu Hall on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar.

Though Korea and Madagascar are separated from each other by a distance of tens of thousands of miles [as received] with continents and oceans in between, the hearts of the two peoples have beaten together from the time when the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people President Didier Ratsiraka cultivated the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Madagascar, he declared.

The speech of Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the Sixth Supreme Peoples Assembly, he said, is a programmatic guideline for the Korean people and the DPRK Government in strengthening the people's government, expediting socialist construction and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Speaking next, Comrade Ho Tam said that after the independence the Malagasy people under the correct guidance of President Didier Ratsiraka, their outstanding leader, have made a great advance in liquidating the consequences of the colonial rule, developing the national economy and national culture and building a new society.

We express thanks to the Malagasy Government and people for their active support to our people's just cause of the reunification of the country, he said, and declared: The Korean people will always march forward hand in hand with the Malagasy people on the same road of anti-imperialism and independence.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Malagasy peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people His Excellency President Didier Ratsiraka.

Invited to the banquet were Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kum, and Yi Chang-son, Kim Kyong-yon, Choe Chong-kun, Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Kil-hyon, Kim Chung-il, Yi Yong-chang, Kim Yong-sun, Won Chol-kap and other personages concerned and foreign diplomatic envoys to our country.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW JORDANIAN ENVOY

SK230355Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song June 22 received Hani al-Khasawineh, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to our country.

Present on the occasion was Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL MARKS REUNIFICATION POLICY ANNIVERSARY

CW231106Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 23 Jun 78 CW

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorials to the fifth anniversary of the publication of the historic five-point policy of national reunification by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his historic work "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the five-point policy of national reunification whose content is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the North and South, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the North and South, institute the North-South confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the United Nations under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial titled "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Open the Door of Reunification by Implementing Five-Point Policy of National Reunification" says: This five-point policy advanced by the great leader is a great programme of national salvation put forward to tide over the difficult situation and open up the road of national salvation under the condition where a grave difficulty was laid in the way of reunification due to the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists to bar the reunification of our country and fix its division.

It goes on: The five-point policy is a positive programme of national salvation for breaking through the difficulty and paving a shortcut to the reunification by the united strength of the socialist forces of the North and the patriotic democratic forces of the South. It is a most just and realistic one indicating a concrete way to defend and implement the three principles of national reunification proclaimed as the joint reunification programme of the North and South through the North-South joint statement.

No sooner had it been published than the five-point policy found a stormy response and sympathy throughout the world and today it, together with the three principles of national reunification, enjoys active support as ever as a great programme for the solution of the question of our country's reunification. This is a demonstration of the validity and great vitality of the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader.

The editorial notes that over the past five years our party and the government of the republic have waged a tireless and energetic struggle for the implementation of the five-point policy of national reunification, a programme of national salvation for improving the relations between the North and South and promoting the cause of national reunification.

Saying that our patriotic policy has not been implemented, the editorial stresses: This is due to the heinous obstructionist manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors, who are fearful of the reunification of our country and hard at work to create "two Koreas."

The editorial continues: Developments in our country over the past five years patently show that the implementation of the five-point policy is the only correct way to prevent the split of the nation and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

For preventing the split and reunifying the country, there is no other way but to radically improve and develop the relations between the North and South and pave the road of national salvation by eliminating the military confrontation and easing tension between the North and South and realising many-sided collaboration and wide-range negotiations between them.

The reunification of the country requires the removal of obstacles to it. Facts show that unless the war machinations and splitting manoeuvres of the Pak Chong-hui clique are checked and foiled and their fascist terror rule is brought to an end, neither the North-South relations can be improved nor can a peaceful phase for the solution of the reunification question be opened up.

The Pak Chong-hui clique must stop running riot with the backing of the foreign forces to gratify their greed for power and step down from "power" as demanded unanimously by the South Korean people. If the puppets, obsessed by an anachronistic ambition, persist in following the road of treachery, they will meet only a judgment of history.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and aggressive policy are the basic obstacle to the reunification of our country and the root cause of danger to peace in Korea. If the United States truly wants the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, it must refrain from meddling in the internal affairs of our country, encouraging the Pak Chong-hui clique, and take its hands off Korea, stop the arms reinforcement and withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its own "pledges."

The editorial says: Whether the reunification of the country is realised soon or not depends, after all, on the unity of the people. If all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea who oppose a war and split and aspire after peace and peaceful reunification smash the anticommunist moves of the puppets and rise in the nation-saving struggle as one pooling their strength, they can frustrate any obstructionist manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Our people will certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by implementing the three-principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

MYNJU CHOSON today also runs an editorial headlined "Let Us Open the Door of Reunification on the Basis of Five-Point Policy of National Reunification Put Forward by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

KYE UNG-TAE SEES TOGO DELEGATION DEPARTURE

SK140600Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 14 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jun (KCNA)--The government hydraulic-agricultural delegation of the Republic of Togo headed by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of mines, energy and hydraulic resources, left here on June 13 by plane after paying a visit to our country. The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrade Kye Ung-tae and personages concerned.

PAK CHONG-HUI 23 JUNE STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH DPRK

SK230900Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

["Special statement: by President Pak Chong-hui on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the 23 June declaration on ROK foreign policy--read by announcer"]

[Text] Dear people: Today marks the fifth anniversary of the setting forth of the 23 June declaration on foreign policy regarding the peaceful reunification of Korea. The basic spirit of the 23 June declaration is, in a word, that until conditions are ripe for national reunification, the North and South should maintain peaceful co-existence, hold a dialog, jointly work toward the welfare and prosperity of compatriots in the North and South through interchange and cooperation, and steadily consolidate, part by part, the foundations for national unification.

With this in mind, we have steadily made efforts by all means to reduce tension and bring about peace in this land. In 1971 the 15 August declaration urged a competition in good will between the North and South; in 1971 North-South Red Cross talks were proposed; and in 1972 a dialog between the North and South commenced as a result of historic 4 July North-South joint statement. To make the 23 June declaration more complete, in January of 1974 I proposed that the North Korean side conclude a North-South mutual non-aggression pact and, in August of the same year, I clarified the three basic principles for peaceful unification--the essence of which were mutual non-aggression, mutual exchanges and cooperation and, ultimately, free general elections.

However, the North Korean communists not only rejected our peace proposals but went so far as to unilaterally break off the North-South dialog, which was the aspiration of 50 million compatriots. In recent times, they have repeated such wild proposals as talks with the United States, shying away from dialog between North and South Korea--the parties directly involved in the Korean question. It seems that they still only dwell on unifying Korea by forceful means. As I emphatically reiterate here, the unification of the Korean Peninsula must be achieved only by peaceful means and, accordingly, the most realistic and best means for establishing a lasting peace is to solve one by one the easier and more practical issues while building up mutual trust through dialog. This is why we, in the 23 June declaration, proposed the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations as an interim measure until conditions would be ripe for national unification, and opened the door to all nations whose ideologies and systems differ from ours. This would constitute a shortcut to peaceful reunification.

It is a main trend in international society today for nations to solve matters through talks, and it is a general trend that they transcend political ideologies and systems and seek ways for mutual exchanges and cooperation for substantial economic development.

Urging that the North Korean side abandon its delusion of unifying Korea by forceful means, respond to the call for unconditional reactivation of existing channels of dialog and the conclusion of a mutual non-aggression pact, and make efforts with us for reduction of tension, coexistence and joint prosperity, I make the following proposal:

Taking into consideration the welfare of the 50 million compatriots who share the same blood, national history and national future. I propose the formation of a consultative organization to promote economic cooperation among representatives of civilian economic circles of both sides, which would work to pave the way for and effectively promote trade, technological and capital cooperation between the North and South.

I hereby express my willingness to hold meetings of the ministers concerned, if necessary. Convinced that if this proposal materializes it could significantly contribute not only to the welfare of compatriots in the North and South, but also the peace and prosperity of the Korean Peninsula, I expect the North Korean authorities to respond to it open-mindedly.

Dear people: It is both our national goal and the unanimous aspiration of 50 million compatriots to construct a prosperous welfare society and realize the fatherland's peaceful unification. It is only for achieving this task at the earliest possible date that we, overcoming difficulties of all sorts, have concentrated all possible efforts on cultivating national strength and made efforts to reduce tension and bring about peace. Despite the depth of the national aspiration, the reality is, truly to our regret, that there is yet the danger of war in this land. Assuming a humble posture before the call of the nation, the North and South should join efforts to clear the dark clouds.

No matter what difficulties and challenges may lie ahead of us, the path to peaceful unification will surely open as long as our people have the firm determination and unity to realize the peace and prosperity of the fatherland. Let all of us vigorously advance on the road to the fatherland's peaceful unification and the nation's development.

Presidential Spokesman Comments

SK230830Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jun--President Pak Chong-hui's proposal today for the creation of an inter-Korean economic cooperation body does in no way mean that the government has reconciled itself to recognize North Korea as a state or its regime as a government.

Presidential spokesman Yim Pang-hyon, expanding on the chief executive's proposal, said it underscores Seoul's readiness to accept North Korea as a partner for consultation to tackle realistically and democratically the Korean problems.

Regarding cooperation in the field of trade, Yim said trading surplus rice in the South for coal, iron ore and other primary products in the North could be a possible way. Concrete details should be left to economic experts for further study, he said. Technical cooperation can be implemented in such fields as are conducive to the promotion of the welfare of both the southern and northern people. [Word indistinct] the South has an accumulation of technology of long standing.

Asked if comparable civil organizations exist in North Korea that might carry on consultation with those in the South, he said it is difficult to pinpoint since each side has different systems and social institutions. The basic concept of President Pak's statement is to start with easy and substantial problems between the two sides and resume the South-North dialogue with hopes of developing a bilateral cooperative stance with the aim of peaceful unification of the divided country, he said. Yim said constructive ways may be forthcoming in the future if people from both sides continue to contact.

Political Parties React Favorably

SK230312Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0252 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jun (HAPTONG)--South Korea's major political parties today welcomed President Pak Chong-hui's proposal to North Korea for economic cooperation as "a wise and realistic move."

The ruling Democratic Republican Party said Pak's suggestion was a wise presidential decision offering the impoverished North Koreans hope and encouragement. DRP's sister legislative floor group, Yujonghoe, commented that the presidential proposal was indicative of South Korea's consistent peace-oriented policy.

The major opposition New Democratic Party also hailed the presidential suggestion as "a realistic and persuasive one," hoping that North Korea accepts it in a sincere manner.

President Pak this morning proposed to North Korea to have trade, technology and capital cooperation and form an inter-Korean private consultative organ on economic cooperation.

Business Leaders Show Support

SK230315Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0305 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jun (HAPTONG)--Business leaders heartily welcomed President Pak Chong-hui's new peace proposal made today to North Korea to open inter-Korean trade exchanges.

In a statement, the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the country's leading business organization, asked North Korea to show prompt, positive response by accepting the proposal.

The Federation of Korean Industries and other trade organizations today issued special statements to express their unreserved support for President Pak's proposal which suggests the creation of an economic consultative body and a parallel economic ministerial conference aimed at preparing to open economic cooperation between the two Koreas. They unanimously praised the announced proposal as a grand move which lays a firm cornerstone for a permanent Korean peace and common economic prosperity of two Koreas.

KIM TONG-CHO RESIGNS IN FACE OF U.S. AID CUT

SK230840Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0830 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jun (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui today accepted the resignation of his special foreign policy adviser Kim Tong-cho whose role in the alleged Korean influence-buying in the U.S. Congress caused South Korea's irritation with Washington. The presidential office disclosed in a brief announcement that the presidential adviser tendered his resignation and President Pak accepted it.

The announcement of Kim's resignation followed reports from Washington that the U.S. House of Representatives Thursday voted to approve an amendment to prohibit expenditure of 56 million dollars earmarked for PL-480 food aid during the FY 1979. The measure by the U.S. Congress to cut food aid to Korea was taken on the grounds that the Korean Government has refused to allow the one-time Korean envoy to Washington to testify before the Congress on the alleged influence-buying scandal.

The former envoy, meeting with reporters after the announcement of his resignation, denounced the Congress for "using high-handed methods to impose their own demands on us." He expressed indignation over what he called open threats from the U.S. Congress which constitute acts of grave affront to my personal integrity as well as to my country's prestige. He said he owed the people and his nation an apology for causing them unnecessary trouble. He said he resigned because he could not render any form of cooperation to the U.S. Congress in his official capacity as a presidential assistant, indicating that he would be available to the Congress as a private citizen.

Kim had served as Korean ambassador in Washington from 1967 to 1973, and became a special assistant to the president for foreign affairs in December 1975.

OFFICIALS 'OPENLY DISPLEASED' AT AID REDUCTION

SK230249Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0243 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jun (HAPTONG)--Showing open displeasure at Thursday's U.S. House action to cut 56 million dollars of U.S. food aid for Korea, Korean Government officials said today that there now seems to be no more need for continuing talks between Korean Ambassador to the U.S. Kim Yong-sik and Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the U.S. House ethics committee now investigating the alleged Korean influence-buying on Capital Hill, on former Korean envoy in Washington Kim Tong-cho's cooperation in the U.S. House panel's Korean investigation.

The U.S. House of Representatives Thursday passed an amendment to cut 56 million dollars of food aid earmarked for Korea for FY 1979, citing that the Korean Government has refused to allow its former diplomat to testify before the Congress.

With the congressional action, the officials said, Ambassador Kim, who had been originally scheduled to meet with Jaworski next week to put a final touch on their on-going negotiations on Kim Tong-cho's testimony, would have no need to see Jaworski any more.

In the meantime, Foreign Ministry sources, showing regret over the sudden U.S. congressional action, said that it could not be used as a threat to Korea because the food aid was not desperately wanted by Korea. However, they hoped that despite the congressional action, the two countries will solve the Kim Tong-cho affair at an early date in view of the traditionally existing friendly relations between the allies.

Spokesman Calls Action 'Regrettable'

SK230119Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0111 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Washington, 22 Jun (HAPTONG)--Kim Su-tok, spokesman for the Korean Embassy in Washington, said today that "We find it regrettable that the House of Representatives voted to cut the Food for Peace fund for Korea because Korea has refused to be coerced into violating international legal order and its dignity as a sovereign state."

This action is particularly regrettable in that it ignores the cooperation Korea already has extended to the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States in their investigation of alleged improprieties. It also ignores the talks that were continuing as a serious effort by the Korean Government to resolve outstanding questions to the mutual satisfaction of the concerned parties, the spokesman mentioned in a statement.

"We wish to make clear once again that the position of the Korean Government to render its cooperation consistent with international law and practice remains unchanged. However, it will not violate the provisions of the Vienna Convention, which is a law in force both in the United States and Korea by virtue of their being parties to this binding international agreement, along with 123 other nations," Kim declared.

Foreign Ministry Official Comments

SK230309Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0259 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jun (HAPTONG)--Angrily reacting to Thursday's U.S. congressional action to cut 56 million dollars of "Food for Peace" assistance to Korea, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official today said that such a "threatening" posture of the U.S. Congress was hardly understandable or acceptable.

The official, who wanted not to be indentified, further said that the congressional action blocked the possibility of South Korea rendering cooperation, however limited, in the U.S. congressional investigation of the alleged Korean payoff scandal on Capitol Hill. "Even though Korea is a small country," he went on, "it has its own prestige as a sovereign state, and thus there is a limit [to which] it could give cooperation to a friendly country."

The U.S. House of Representatives Thursday adopted an amendment calling for a cut of 56 million dollars in food aid earmarked for Korea for FY 1979 on grounds that South [Korea] has refused to have its former envoy in Washington Kim Tong-cho testify before the Congress on the alleged Korean bribery scheme.

STUDENTS WANT COUNTRY TO HAVE NUCLEAR CAPABILITY

SK230240Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0233 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jun (HAPTONG)--Most students surveyed in Seoul University have been found hoping South Korea to go nuclear and feeling the country is under the interference of foreign powers to some extent.

In a survey conducted on 200 students of Chungang University, 89 percent of the respondents expressed hope South Korea [will] be armed with nuclear weapons, while more than 90 percent considered the country not altogether free from external interference.

The finding showed that 60 percent of those students polled were opposed to the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea, with 36 percent approving it. The results also indicated that 52 percent answered that Pak Tong-son's testimony in the U.S. Congress on alleged Korean influence-buying in Washington was "a sham."

The survey was conducted by the University's weekly publication to measure the collegians' way of thinking on national defense and independent consciousness on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war on June 25 in 1950.

RPR RADIO SCORES ROK'S RECENT MILITARY EXERCISES

SK221406Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "A Treacherous, Criminal Act of Fanning the Sentiment of War and Confrontation Between North and South"]

[Text] On the eve of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, the Pak Chong-hui clique has more frantically kicked up criminal, anticommunist war exercise rackets.

On 21 June, the Pak Chong-hui clique held the so-called consolidated marksmanship contest of government departments.

Through Choe Kyu-ha's complimentary speech, this clique, talking about a nonexistent southward attack, criticized and slandered North Korea and loudly advocated self-defense. This is a treacherous, criminal act stirring sentiments of war among the people.

As is widely known, on the eve of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, the Pak Chong-hui clique has daily performed very dangerous saber rattling war exercises in areas along the Demilitarized Zone, on the sea and in the air, simulating attacks on North Korea. In addition to the so-called "annihilation of communists" special warfare exercise--an unprecedentedly large-scale operation--which was conducted recently on the central and western frontline, the Pak Chong-hui clique staged a seven day large-scale joint South Korea-U.S. landing exercise termed "Ssangyong" in areas near Pohang.

Even at this moment, the Pak Chong-hui clique is kicking up war exercise rockets everywhere. Having bound students and people from all strata to military organizations, thus forcing them to receive military training, the clique has stirred sentiments of war and North-South confrontation among them.

Because of such a reckless war exercise commotions kicked up by the Pak Chong-hui clique, and because of their wicked anticommunist maneuvers, tension has been extremely heightened on the Korean Peninsula, thus gravely developing the situation into one resembling the prevailing mood on the eve of the Korean war.

This is a violent violation of the 4 July joint statement which was issued on the basis of the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and the people's grand coalition, and is a blatant challenge to people at home and abroad who ardently desire peace on the Korean Peninsula and independent reunification.

The the Pak Chong-hui clique, having staged a marksmanship contest on that day, criticized and slandered North Korea, promoted sentiments of war and North-South confrontation among the people and fired guns, thus filling the air with the smoke of powder, shows how dangerous the scoundrels' anticommunist war exercises are.

This is not at all accidental. Facing a crisis today due to the antifascist struggle of workers, students and the people from all strata for democratization, and due to its wicked, barbarous and treacherous acts violating human rights, the Pak regime has tried to make a breakthrough by kicking up anticommunist rows.

The Pak Chong-hui clique's anticommunist agitation on the pretext of a nonexistent southward attack aims at extricating itself from the present crisis and prolonging its filthy life by diverting elsewhere the attention of the people who have struggled for the democratization of society and for the independent reunification of the country, frustrating their struggle. The Pak Chong-hui clique, however, will never be able to prolong its filthy life by kicking up such anticommunist rows. This will only encourage our people's struggle, and will accelerate its fall.

The Pak Chong-hui clique should stop such foolish anticommunist activities and step down from power according to the unanimous desire and demand of the people of all strata.

GENERAL SAN YU TOURS SAGAING DIVISION

BK221159Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Summary] "Gen San Yu, general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and secretary of the State Council, accompanied by [party] Central Executive Committee Member and Chief of Staff Gen Kyaw Ntin, toured areas within the jurisdiction of the Sagaing Division Regional Party Committee on 18 and 19 June and discussed political, organizational, economic, social and public administrative matters with regional party committee members, township party units executive committees members, secretaries of party cells, members of the township peasants and workers organizations committees and Lanxin youth organizing committees, members of the organizing committees of various military units under the Northwest Military Command, and township organs of power. They returned to Rangoon from Shwebo on the afternoon of 21 June."

The party left Rangoon by car on 18 June, arriving in Morywa the same day. There they held discussions with members of the regional party committee and divisional organs of power, township party units officials, township workers and peasants organizations executives, Lanxin Youth Organizing Committee members, and regimental organizing committee members.

The following morning they left Morywa by car, arriving in Shwebo at noon. They then held discussions with members of the regional party committee and divisional organs of power, township party unit officials, executives of the township workers and peasants organizations and Lanxin Youth organizing committees, and regimental organizing committee members.

"Discussing political and organizational matters at the meeting, Gen San Yu said: Success can be achieved in carrying out political, economic, defense and all other tasks only if the strength of the people is correctly applied. In organizing to consolidate the people's party for the sake of building a socialist society, all communications facilities available must be used. Consolidated ranks of party members must also be systematically trained and educated and assignments must be given to them on trial basis.

"Party unit committee members working in mountainous and hilly areas must study to know their local situation well and must be able to devote their lives to living in harmony in their regions. They, as party cadres, must understand the actual conditions in their areas and strive to achieve national unity as an objective."

Party cadres must play a key role in educating the regional populace with the objective of raising their standard of living.

"The few insurgents who have infiltrated must be crushed by using the consolidated strength of the people. Organizational tasks must be carried out to establish 'hardcore areas' to prevent infiltration by subversive insurgents."

Party cadres must make party cell as well as party organizational activities popular among the masses. Just as the center is responsible for the tasks concerning the entire country, regional organs of power must be responsible for their own regions in accordance with the directives and leadership of the center.

"On the economy, Gen San Yu said: Every effort must be made to insure regional sufficiency while at the same time contributing to the state economy. The interests of a region and the entire country must be inter-related."

On agriculture, Gen San Yu said paddy and beans must be produced according to planned targets. He noted that since Sagaing Region is most suitable for producing oil-bearing crops, such as peanuts, sesame and sunflower, efforts must be made to insure success. This will effectively help domestic consumption.

Forestry, Gen San Yu said, is the key industry of Sagaing division for earning foreign exchange. Therefore for the success of this industry, roads and communications facilities must be built systematically.

"On private enterprises, Gen San Yu said it is necessary for private entrepreneurs to use their technical know-how and make investments. If this is done within the legal framework, it will not be opposing socialism but will benefit individuals as well as the state. It is therefore necessary for private entrepreneurs to be courageous in making investments in the permitted home industries. Only then will individual income be raised and technical know-how be utilized in a correct and beneficial way.

"At the meeting, delegates from various organizations raised questions on political, organizational, economic and other matters. After replying to these questions, Gen San Yu gave a concluding speech.

"He said: There will never be sufficient food, clothing and shelter for our people unless everybody works. Sufficiency and surplus can only be insured for the region as well as the state when everyone works.

"Presently, people are living in big cities and towns and many of them are earning their living through blackmarketeering or 'easy-income' jobs like queuing up for goods [at government shops] for later resale or scalping tickets at cinemas and railways stations. As long as we have these practices, our people can never improve themselves. We gained our independence by sacrificing many lives. If we do not work or observe discipline, the independence gained will only be in name, and we may lose our independence and become slaves again soon."

Gen San Yu on many occasions told the people to work and to observe discipline. There are many examples of countries, which were defeated in World War II, reviving their economies in a short time. Therefore, for a poor country like Burma, it is vital to work as well as to observe discipline. Only when we do this, Gen San Yu said, can we attain the life we hope for.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE, ROMANIA--It was announced by the Foreign Ministry that the President of Burma has appointed U Saw Hlaing, director general of the Political Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry as Burmese ambassador to France, and Dr Maung Maung Aung, ambassador to Yugoslavia, concurrently as ambassador to Romania. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 19 Jun 78 BK]

DELEGATION BACK FROM YUGOSLAVIA--The 3-member Burmese workers delegation led by U Kyaw Than, joint secretary of the workers organization central body, returned home from Yugoslavia on 18 June. They visited Yugoslavia on a study tour. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Jun 78 BK]

REPORT ON AMBASSADOR TO CHINA'S 20 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE

BK230250Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2308 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At 0900 on the morning of 20 June 1978 the comrade ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to the PRC held a press conference in Peking on the statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea dated 17 June 1978.

Attending the conference were 130 representatives of newspapers, news agencies, radio and television and various magazines in the PRC, foreign press and news agencies to Peking, as well as press attaches and representatives of various embassies to the PRC.

The comrade ambassador read the Democratic Kampuchea Foreign Ministry spokesman statement of 17 June 1978 to the conference.

The statement stresses: Democratic Kampuchea considers the 15 May 1978 note of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea as the foundation for solving the problem of the SRV's acts of invasion and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. All of the acts of invasion and aggression have been caused by the Vietnamese side. Thus, if Vietnam stopped all acts of invasion and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, no clashes would be taking place. Therefore, the proposal contained in the 15 May 1978 Democratic Kampuchea Foreign Ministry note is reasonable, because it is in accord with the actual situation. That statement rejects the 6 June 1978 proposal of the Vietnamese side because this proposal is a deceptive trick:

1. The only aim of this proposal is to fool world public opinion and confuse the party being aggressed against with the aggressor so as to cover up Vietnam's act of invasion of and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea;
2. The Vietnamese proposal is only a trick designed to facilitate Vietnam's continued invasion of and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. Kampuchea is still being subjected to continued invasion and aggression by Vietnam. For this reason, Kampuchea is forced to continue its counterattacks against the invasion and aggression of Vietnam. Under this situation and faced with this reality, if Kampuchea withdraws its armed forces 5 kilometers from the border as demanded by Vietnam, the annexation by Vietnam of a strip of Kampuchean territory 5 kilometers wide along the whole frontier would automatically follow.

The comrade ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea recalled the 4-point proposal contained in the note of Democratic Kampuchea dated 15 May 1978 as follows:

The SRV must:

1. Cease aggression and expansion attempts against the territory of Democratic Kampuchea; cease provocation against and invasion of the territorial land, waters and airspace of Democratic Kampuchea; and cease shooting, shelling and bombing the territorial land and waters of Democratic Kampuchea.
2. Cease the dispatch of special military personnel to territorial land, territorial waters and islands of Democratic Kampuchea for reconnaissance activities; cease subversion of and interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Kampuchea; and cease their activities attempting to overthrow the Government of Democratic Kampuchea through coup d'etat or any other means.

3. Completely give up the strategy of including Kampuchea in an Indochina federation as a vassal of Vietnam in accordance with its principle of having one party, one country and one people in Indochina.

4. Respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea. Respect the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own fate.

The 15 May 1978 note of Democratic Kampuchea stressed that if the SRV is willing to carry out the above 4-point proposal with concrete actions during the 7-month period from now to the end of 1978 and during this period refrain from acts of aggression and encroachment on the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Democratic Kampuchea, then there will be an atmosphere of genuine friendliness and mutual trust. In such an atmosphere, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese sides will meet to sincerely seek thorough and good solutions to all questions.

The note continued that if in actual actions, the SRV still stubbornly carries out provocation, invasion, aggression and expansion against Kampuchean territory, then Vietnam's proposal for negotiations is merely continued deception. In this connection, the SRV's true face of aggression and expansion against Democratic Kampuchea will only be more and more detested by the peoples who cherish independence and justice throughout the world.

After answering questions by a number of journalists concerning the present situation of the dispute between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the comrade ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea stressed that every time it proposes negotiations, the Vietnamese simultaneously launch an invasion or aggress against our Democratic Kampuchea, such as on 5, 6, 7 and 8 February 1978 and on 7, 8, 9 and 10 April 1978, as well as more recently.

Following the press conference, the embassy of our Democratic Kampuchea organized a film show presenting facts about Vietnam's acts of aggression against our Democratic Kampuchea. The viewers saw the pictures which showed irrefutable proof of Vietnamese acts of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. They have become more aware of the strategic design of the Vietnamese to force Kampuchea into their Indochina federation and, through this, to put their yoke of domination on all the Southeast Asian countries.

The viewers vigorously applauded with sympathy in greeting the great victory won by the heroic Kampuchean people and valiant Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, over the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors.

The press conference and film show ended at 1100.

POL POT SENDS GREETINGS TO TITO ON OPENING OF PARTY CONGRESS

BK230524Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Recently, Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP, sent a message to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, extending warm congratulations on and best wishes for the success of the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which opened on 20 June 1978. The message reads:

Respectfully to Comrade Chairman Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Belgrade:

Esteemed and beloved Comrade Chairman: In the name of the KCP, we extend our warmest congratulations and best wishes to you and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia on the occasion of the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. We wish this congress total success.

Since its birth, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Josip Broz Tito, has led the valiant Yugoslav people of all nationalities to achieve continuous victories in national defense and construction.

The Yugoslav people have united firmly and closely, always held high the spirit of vigilance, and totally protected and preserved the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their own country.

The Yugoslav people have continued to carry out training in the people's general defense task in preparation to smash all acts of aggression against their territory and all acts aimed at splitting their national unity.

The industrious and skillful Yugoslav people have achieved various great successes in all fields of national construction.

The prestige of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, an independent and nonaligned state, has soared in the international arena.

Our KCP and Kampuchean people extend sincere congratulations to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in leading the Yugoslav people to achieve all these successes. We are confident that this congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will open way for the Yugoslav people to advance toward achieving new victories.

We are happy that the relations between the KCP and League of Communists of Yugoslavia have constantly developed. The friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries--independent, fellow nonaligned countries--have become more intimate in accord with the desires and interests of our two peoples.

The future relations between our two parties, peoples and countries will continue to develop based on the principles of independence, equality and mutual respect.

Availing ourselves of this excellent opportunity, we wish Comrade Chairman Josip Broz Tito good health, long life and success.

Please, Comrade Chairman, accept our warmest revolutionary salutations.

[Signed] Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON EXPULSION OF FRENCH EMBASSY ADVISERS

BK231126Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[23 June Communique of the Foreign Affairs Ministry]

[Text] At 1500 on 23 June 1978 Sombat Chounlamani, director of the Second Department of the Lao Foreign Affairs Ministry, summoned Roger Duzer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France to Laos, and handed over to him a note informing him that two French diplomats, namely (Christian Lambert), counsellor to the French Embassy, and (?Michel Gustin), cultural counsellor to the French Embassy, are persona non grata, and that the two are invited to leave the LPDR within 24 hours beginning from the time when the note was handed over.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN MEETS WITH OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE

BK230550Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 21 June, fraternal Overseas Vietnamese in Vientiane capital held a get-together to listen to a lecture made by Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister attached to the premier's office, and representative of the Vientiane provincial and Vientiane municipal administrations, who spoke on the allround victory of the Lao revolution--since the founding of the LPDR in particular--and the situation and tasks of the Lao revolution in the new period.

After hailing the fraternal Overseas Vietnamese people in Vientiane capital for, together with the Lao people, contributing to the uprising to seize power in the past and to build the new society in Laos over the past 2 years, Sisavat Keobounphan called on all of the fraternal Overseas Vietnamese people to further enhance their patriotic tradition and love of labor as well as the time-honored special solidarity and friendship between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples by implementing all of the plans and policies adopted by the Lao party and government and cooperating with the Vientiane capital residents in the movement to boost production, to build a new life and to fulfill the tasks of socialist transformation and construction in Laos.

Also present at the lecture were Nguyen Si Hoat, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim in Laos, and a number of SRV Embassy staff members.

AFP: LAOS TO EXPEL CHINESE, INVITE VIETNAMESE TO STAY

BK230834Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Jun (AFP)--Laos has decided to push out the Chinese community and invite the Vietnamese to stay, as its policy of dealing with two largest foreign communities within its borders.

At a meeting between Lao Minister to the Prime Minister's Office Sisavat Keobounphan and the Vietnamese charge d'affaires in Vientiane, the Vietnamese population was urged to cooperate in the socialist construction in their new country, after having been congratulated for their part in the victory of the Lao communists, Radio Laos said today.

The Vietnamese community in Laos is estimated at 80,000 strong, with several thousand more Vietnamese holding Lao nationality. But the Chinese are being grouped in the capital prior to leaving for China or other countries, diplomatic sources said. There are 1,100 Chinese from the southern town of Pakse waiting for passports, the sources said.

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LAOS

Before the communist victory, there were about 70,000 Chinese in Laos. Now there less than 5,000, most of them having left for Taiwan, China, the United States or Europe.

SIANG PASASON EDITOR RETURNS FROM VISITS TO GDR, CSSR

BK221000Y Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 21 Jun (KPL)--Sisanan Sengnouvong, editor-in-chief of the daily SIANG PASASON, returned to Vientiane on 20 June, concluding his visits to the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at Wattai Airport by media representatives. The charge d'affaires of the GDR to Laos was also present.

During his stay in the GDR, Sisanan attended the festival of the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND held in Berlin from June 2 to 4, and visited some localities.

He left Berlin on June 12 for a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of her journalists' association, and visited some establishments in Prague and Bratislava.

INFORMATION MINISTER SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

BK160934Y Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 16 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Jun (KPL)--Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism, yesterday popularised the party resolution on widening agricultural cooperatives among artistes, journalists and other information workers at the centre and in Vientiane.

Minister Sisan presented the essence of the resolution and spoke of the concrete situation of Lao agriculture, and its road forward in the socialist revolution. He also answered questions put by the artistes.

Sisan's talk has helped the artistes to step up their activities in service of the movement to build agricultural cooperatives in Laos at present.

FIRST PHASE OF VIENTIANE IRRIGATION PROJECT REPORTED COMPLETE

BK211100Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Interior, War Veterans and Social Affairs held a meeting on the evening of 15 June to review the completion of the first phase of the program to build irrigation projects in the southern Vientiane area. The meeting was attended by (Khamphon Botdakhom), vice minister of interior, war veterans and social affairs; Deuan Sounnalat, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation; some cadres and combatants of the Ministry of Interior, War Veterans and Social Affairs; representatives of local administrations; and some 700 people in the area.

The first phase of the program to build irrigation projects in the southern Vientiane area was carried out between 10 May and 13 June by cadres, combatants, office employees and workers of the Ministry of Interior, War Veterans and Social Affairs together with the people in three villages in Salakham and Ban Hom cantons, Hatsaifong district, Vientiane Province. It consisted of digging four irrigation canals.

KRIANGSAK SAYS NO OBJECTIONS TO PRAPHAT'S 24 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE

BK230626Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 23 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] Talking to newsmen about a report that Field Marshal Praphat Charusathian will give a press conference on 24 June, Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan said that it is within the field marshal's rights to do so and noted that it is now essential that facts must be fairly discussed in the open.

Asked whether that press conference will trigger any desirable effects, the prime minister said disclosure of facts does not have political effects one way or the other. He added that he is ready to listen to all factual statements regardless of who may make them. He has no right to gag people. It would not be democratic if he prohibited people from stating their opinions.

He said he had no prior knowledge of Field Marshal Praphat's intention to give the press conference.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON NATURAL GAS RESOURCES

BK221045Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[21 June government press release on natural gas project]

[Text] Thailand at present has very few natural energy resources. Indeed, it could be said that the country only has water as a major source of energy. As a result, some 20 billion baht is spent annually to import crude oil, and the country has to depend on other countries for its major economic raw materials. Moreover, we have to import some 24 billion baht worth of diesel and bunker oil because production at our own refineries cannot satisfy domestic demand for these two types of oil.

The government, being aware of the lack of raw materials for energy production, has, therefore, expedited negotiations on and the implementation of the project to produce the natural gas recently discovered in the Gulf of Thailand in order to solve the economic problem now facing the people and to promote industry.

The government is pleased to inform the public today that it has now concluded an agreement with the Union Oil Company of Thailand and the (SEAPEC) Company Ltd on the production and sale of natural gas. The agreement is fair to both the government and to the companies concerned and will have the following effects:

1. The government will fix the price of natural gas from the wells at U.S. \$1.04 per 1 million btu, which is half the price of the amount of bunker oil needed to produce the equivalent heat energy. One-third of this price will be paid in taxes and royalty to the government.
2. The daily production of natural gas under this agreement will be equal to 45,000 barrels worth some 4 billion baht per annum. This will help reduce the country's trade deficit and the demand for bunker oil.
3. The government has decided to lay a pipeline from the wellheads to Sattahip, a distance of 420 kilometers. From Sattahip, the pipeline will run through some of the most rapidly progressing industrial areas. Natural gas will be used for electricity generation at the Bang Pakong and Bangkok south power plants.

Industries which will benefit from this project include:

- A. An iron smelting plant which uses natural gas. The final feasibility report of such a project will be completed by the (Austrom Mineral) Company of Australia within the next 2 months.
- B. Basic petrochemical industries which produce major materials for the textile, plastic, paints, medicines, pesticide and other industries.
- C. The government will build a plant on land to separate special quality gas for certain industries such as cooking gas--the so-called LPG--the daily production of which will be 500,000 liters, and (ethane) gas for chemical industries. The plant will also produce carbon dioxide for the dry ice industry and raw material for fire extinguishers.
4. The agreement concluded between the government and the companies will encourage other firms with concessions to increase their investment to survey for crude oil and natural gas in order to discover additional natural resources for the country's development.
5. The agreement has set a fine example for other concessioned firms to conclude similar agreements with the government. Those firms which discover sufficient amounts of natural gas can sell natural gas to the government because the pipeline will have already been laid.
6. In addition, the conclusion of the agreement will convince other investors that Thailand's economy is stable and that the government can accelerate economic development and insure justice for investors who invest in long-term and large-scale ventures. Since Thailand's economic development has so far put great emphasis on the production of manufactured products, it is difficult to find new industries to invest in. However, the natural gas project can bring new industries producing items ranging from raw materials to manufactured goods.

This project marks the new era of Thailand's economic development. The present government is giving top priority to drilling new wells, constructing rigs and laying natural gas pipelines so that the people can use natural gas no later than 1981.

Government House.

CHINA AGREES TO PURCHASE THAI AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

BK190122Y Bangkok POST in English 19 Jun 78 p 17 BK

[Text] The People's Republic of China has reportedly purchased Thai products worth several hundred million baht. The purchases were made through the Thai Trade Mission headed by Commerce Minister Nam Phunwatthu, which is scheduled to return home this evening.

According to preliminary reports, the Thai goods bought by China include 100,000 tons of maize worth about 230 million baht, 10,000 tons of tapioca flour and between 5 to 7 million gunny bags. The maize is reportedly scheduled for shipment during September and November this year while the beans will be for shipment during July and August. The beans consist of 8,000 tons of mung beans and 2,000 tons of black matpe beans.

Thailand agreed a week earlier to sell 48,000 tons of beans to Japan this year. This will consist of 40,000 tons of black matpe and mung beans and 18,000 tons of other beans [all figures as published]

The purchase of Thai beans by China will help to raise prices in the local markets, as well as in world markets. The world has been producing less beans since last year, because of unfavourable weather conditions.

India, which is a major bean producer, recently bought several thousand tons of Thai beans in order to meet a shortage. The Thai trade commissioner there has reported that India is likely to purchase even more beans this year.

CHINA OFFICERS TO FORWARD THAI TELEGRAMS TO CAMBODIA

BK221611Y Bangkok POST in English 22 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Telegrams to Cambodia have been resumed since June 14, the Communications Authority of Thailand [CAT] announced recently, at the rate of 11 baht a word. After the communist takeover of Cambodia, all postal and telegraph services to that country were suspended and enquiries by Thai authorities went unanswered, an official of the CAT explained. However, China has recently offered to forward telegrams from Thailand to Cambodia thus making possible the resumption in service. There is no guarantee, however, that the telegrams will reach their destination, in which case the sender will be notified. Cambodia has no postal service.

GOVERNMENT TO APPLY FOR PROVISIONAL GATT MEMBERSHIP

BK171400Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0422 GMT 17 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Jun (AFP)--In a bid to expand imports, Thailand's Cabinet has decided to seek membership in the powerful 84-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an informed source said yesterday.

The Thai ambassador to Switzerland has been instructed to contact GATT headquarters in Geneva about applying for "provisional membership" in the organization to first determine how much benefit the country will reap from the association.

Thailand is the only member of the five-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) that is not a member of GATT. Senior commerce officials expect that the move will greatly expand the world market for Thai products.

THAI RAT COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING JAPANESE ECONOMIC AID

BK221029Y Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 21 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Editorial: "Japanese Aid"]

[Text] The deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs reported after his recent meeting with the Japanese foreign minister that Japan will loan Thailand about 4 billion baht for development projects. He said that last year Japan accorded Thailand a 3 billion baht loan as well as 600 million baht in technical aid.

The statement of the deputy prime minister for economic affairs is encouraging if we view the success in securing the Japanese loan as indicative of our ability to find loan sources other than the United States, which has cut off virtually all assistance to Thailand. However, we have added to our already heavy repayment burdens.

Japan's willingness to give loans to Thailand and other ASEAN countries could be because:

1. It wants to earn interest from overseas sources on its trade profits;
2. It wants to explore foreign markets for its products and to find raw materials to feed its industries;
3. It wants to explore investment possibilities for Japanese financiers.

Of the ASEAN countries, only Singapore enjoys a favorable balance of trade with Japan.

Thailand's trade deficits with Japan in the past 6 years have been 6.741 billion baht in 1972; 7.678 billion baht in 1973; 7.249 billion baht in 1974; 9.669 billion baht in 1975; 8.963 billion baht in 1976; and 12 billion baht in 1977. This year the figure is expected to reach 15 billion baht, and will probably be higher if current efforts to improve the Thai-Japanese trade situation are unsuccessful.

It is apparent that Japanese loans and technical assistance will end up benefitting Japan in the form of balance of trade surplus and the sale of products which must be bought from Japan in accordance with the stipulations in the loan agreements. Japan does this with every country to which it gives assistance. It is merely shifting money from its right pocket to its left.

SIAM RAT EDITORIAL ASSESSES SONODA'S VISIT

BK221340Y Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Jun 78 p 5 BK

[Editorial: "Japan's Role in Asia"]

[Text] The recent visit to Thailand of Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and his exchange of views with the Thai Government during that visit have promoted good relations between Japan and Thailand and other ASEAN member countries.

Judging from Sunao Sonoda's statement, it can be said that Japan understands Thailand's role and its heavy burden in maintaining its stability which is also important to the overall stability of the Southeast Asian region. Japan also realizes that Thailand is facing economic difficulties in feeding the refugees from Indochinese countries.

The Japanese foreign minister, therefore, confirmed that Japan will do its best to provide both economic and diplomatic assistance to Thailand.

We know Japan is not in a position to give any military aid to Thailand. However, its economic and diplomatic assistance can help defend Thailand's stability which will be beneficial to the Southeast Asian region as a whole.

It should be noted that the Japanese foreign minister also talked about the "ASEAN mind" when he commented on Japan's role in Asia and relations with ASEAN member countries. The "ASEAN mind" to the Japanese foreign minister means relations in the cultural and sports fields and the youth exchange program.

Sonoda pointed out that relations between Japan and its neighbors in Southeast Asia largely depend on material satisfaction in trade and other economic aspects. For this reason, Japan is going to promote cultural and humanistic relations with these countries.

The Japanese foreign minister's opinion is now on the right track, because Japan has so long overlooked cultural relations with all Asian countries despite the fact that Japan itself also has a culture that has the same origin as the other countries of the continent; this has created misunderstandings about Japan's role in this region. It is proper that Japan has begun to put great emphasis on cultural, education and sports relations and youth exchanges with the countries in this part of the world.

MEO TRIBESMEN FLEE GOVERNMENT MILITARY DRIVE IN LAOS

BK221528Y Bangkok WORLD in English 22 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Nong Khai--A group of about 400 Meo hilltribesmen from Laos, many of them wounded, who entered Thailand during the past two days at Phon Phisai district, have told authorities that their stronghold in Phou Bia has been completely destroyed by air and ground attacks by combined Lao and Vietnamese forces.

The Meo rebels, headed by Yua Song Sae Lo (36), crossed the Mekong River in small groups of flimsy boats and rafts.

They said they were the last group to leave Phou Bia--a stronghold of rebels fighting against the new regime in Laos. About 50 to 60 artillery rounds were fired into Phou Bia every day, Yua Song said.

Yua Song, a military graduate from the United States, and a captain of Gen Vang Pao's former second army in Laos, said several hundred Meo rebels were hiding in the mountains in Laos after fleeing from their stronghold. They were waiting for a chance to come to Thailand, he said.

Their houses had been burnt down by the combined Lao-Vietnamese forces, their animals killed and their wells poisoned so that they had no water to drink, he said.

He said there had been three or four air strikes a day on their position and hundreds of Meo people, both children and adults, had been killed.

Several villages near Phou Bia, including Phoram, Dong Prapho and Viangsai villages were also destroyed by Vietnamese forces, Yua Song said.

Yua Song and his two wives and children and other Meo refugees have been given temporary shelter in Phon Phisai. Most want to go to the United States.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE IN HAIPHONG FOR REPATRIATING ETHNIC CHINESE

OW221701Y Hanoi VNA in English 1637 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Jun (VNA)--Careful preparations have been made by Haiphong port city to facilitate the first shipment of Hoa people who want to leave Vietnam for China.

A municipal committee and a network of subcommittees reaching down to all districts of the city have been set up to care for the Hoa people and help them embark for China.

A meticulous plan has been worked out, including the listing of those Hoa who apply for repatriation and the issuing of necessary papers in keeping with the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's stipulations so as to ensure that once the Chinese ship berths at the Chua Ve pier in the port of Haiphong, all the procedures have been [gone] through and the passengers can embark immediately.

Many places around the city have been arranged where Hoa people can easily get exit permits and customs and immunity certificates. At exit permit issuing desk Number 134 in Phan Boi Chau Street, Hong Bang district--the most crowded Hoa residential quarter in Haiphong--as many as 117 Hoa households comprising 255 people have registered for departure on board the first ship scheduled for June 20, 1978.

Home-going Hoa people have expressed their satisfaction at the local administration's meticulous preparations. Many expressed their indignation at rumours saying that "registration and permits are not necessary, and those who want to go simply have to rush onto the ship as soon as it docks." They also caution one another that such a disorderly departure might cause them not only loss of their cumbersome belongings but also a stampede, subsequent injuries and other accidents, with several hundred people scrambling for places aboard the ship.

All streets, public offices, mass organisations, factories and cooperatives from where Hoa people will board the first ship have sent their representatives to the latter's homes to bid them farewell and help them pack their belongings or solve remaining difficulties. The local administration has also mobilized necessary means of transport and cargo-handling teams to help the Hoa returnees carry along their rightful belongings.

The Hoa who are to board the first ship have shown themselves to be moved by the local Vietnamese administration's care and solicitude. Many said they were sorry to leave Haiphong and part with their Vietnamese friends and neighbours.

The Haiphong people's committee has reserved a new five-storey building for accommodating Hoa people from other provinces who are waiting for their turns to leave for China. The ground floor of this building is used to keep the Hoa returnees' luggage and sell food and drinks. The Haiphong bus company is in charge of transportation between the pier and the regroupment places of Hoa people around the city.

The city has also formed a joint control brigade, including all necessary branches, to ensure a rapid realization of the necessary procedure provided for by international maritime law so that the first Chinese ship may quickly dock at Chua Ve to pick up Hoa people.

Further Report

OW221832Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Haiphong that during the past few days, cadres of the administration and of the city and grassroots committees of the VFF have visited each

family of Hoa compatriots [baf con ngwof hoa] advising them to remain, carry out their lives as usual and not listen to the evil-intentioned elements who want them to abandon their very peaceful life in Vietnam and return to China.

On the other hand, favorable conditions have been created for those Hoa compatriots who want to leave. The city has set up several points in quarters in which many Hoa people reside so that agencies concerned may process them for exit, thus saving them from strenuous trips. For the Hoa compatriots who have come to Haiphong from other areas, the city has reserved a number of newly built five-storied buildings, with all conveniences, to accommodate thousands of people. Health clinics and restaurants are also there to serve them.

By 21 June, 104 departing Hoa households had obtained permits from the maritime customs service allowing them to board the Chinese ships with their property. Although these are small deeds, they have reflected our state's humane and generous policy toward the departing compatriots and have deeply moved them.

China 'Procrastinates' in Negotiations

OW230754Y Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jun (VNA)--"The Chinese authorities are simply using the Hoa to promote their wicked strategy," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The Communist Party paper denounced the Chinese side's procrastination in negotiating the shipping of Hoa people to China according to its own proposal. The paper says:

[Hanoi International Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 23 June carried a substantially similar version of this NHAN DAN commentary, but substituted the following for the preceding paragraph: "If we look only at the statement of the Chinese leaders, we will see that they have a lot of sympathy for their so-called 'victimized Overseas Chinese in Vietnam.' But, if we look at their actual deeds toward the goodwill attitude of Vietnam, we will see that the sympathy of the Chinese leaders is only lip service."]

"If there is really a campaign of 'ostracism, persecution and expulsion' of Hoa people in Vietnam and if they really are anxious to bring home quickly" persecuted Chinese residents in dire distress," then nothing [would be] better than reciprocating the Vietnamese government's goodwill.

Prompted by its treasuring the friendship between the people of the two countries and its desire to put aside differences, on June 5, 1978, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement allowing Chinese ships to enter Vietnam from June 20 to receive the Hoa who want to leave for China. Then, on June 13 and 16, the Vietnamese side officially informed the representative of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi of six concrete questions which the two sides must discuss to ensure the return of Hoa people by Chinese ships. Moreover, in order to make the departure of the Hoa economical and convenient, the Vietnamese side has informed the Chinese authorities that besides the two ports in Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City, another port in Qui Nhon is ready to receive Chinese ships.

However, to these concrete realistic, fair and reasonable proposals the Chinese side is procrastinating. When it had to answer it only repeated the shop-worn accusations and absurd requests which have nothing to do with arrangements for the quick departure of the Hoa.

Obviously, the Chinese side wants to procrastinate and seek a quarrel. The ships sent by China are in no way humanitarian ships to save 'persecuted Hoa people' but only a means to deceive the Hoa and public opinion in China and the world and sow national enmity and whip up the psychological warfare. The behaviour of the Chinese authorities can only confirm the truth known to all: There is no ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Hoa people. There is only a campaign of forcible exodus conducted by the Chinese side, and in this campaign they are not in the least concerned with the lot of the Hoa or Chinese-born Vietnamese. Instead, the Hoa and Chinese-born Vietnamese are only sacrificial lambs in the big game aimed at placing all the Indochinese and Southeast Asian nations under their patronage."

Radio Blames PRC for Delays

BK221304Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Chinese Authorities Try to Delay"]

[Text] Over the past month the Chinese authorities and their propaganda machinery have made a ballyhoo about immediately sending ships to Vietnam to bring Hoa people home after they had cooked up the story of Vietnam ostracizing and expelling Hoa people. The Chinese side is intentionally putting on a show to fool public opinion into believing that it is impatient to bring the Hoa people home immediately.

On 16 June [date as heard] it made a show of sending two ships to Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong by organizing a meeting of 6,000 wellwishers in Canton with live radio coverage. At that meeting, the head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office did not forget to talk about the concern of the Chinese party and government for the Hoa people in Vietnam.

However, what is the truth? It can be said immediately that so far a lot of evidence has shown that the Chinese authorities have adopted an attitude of delay in order to create obstacles to the repatriation of the Hoa people. The Chinese side should have promptly entered into discussions, through its embassy in Hanoi, to reach an agreement on the specific questions relating to its sending ships to Vietnam to bring the Hoa people home, as proposed in the 19 June note from the SRV Foreign Ministry. However, the representative of China in Vietnam did not do so and he advanced improper contentions such as that only victimized Chinese residents and not all Hoa people will be picked up, and that the Chinese side has not yet set up a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City and therefore, the picking up of Hoa people in South Vietnam will meet with difficulties. Still using the old themes, the Chinese representatives continued to falsely accuse Vietnam of expelling Hoa people and demanding that this be put to an end. He then repeatedly raised the question concerning the nationality of Hoa people in Vietnam.

Why does China raise the question of differentiating victimized from non-victimized Chinese residents? What could be the purpose of this if not to cause difficulties and obstacles to the repatriation of Hoa people?

Concerning the fact that China has not yet set up a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, this is no obstacle to the Chinese side's repatriation of Hoa people in South Vietnam because, as the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry proposed in its note, Vietnam is ready to accept a work team sent by the Chinese side, to coordinate with the Chinese Embassy, and to closely and fully cooperate with the Chinese side to resolve this problem in Ho Chi Minh City.

As an immediate step, it is important that the two sides discuss right away concrete questions so as to insure convenient and prompt repatriation of Hoa people to China. In fact there are no difficulties or obstacles for the Chinese side. With sincerity and good will, we are trying to create the most favorable conditions for the Chinese authorities to take the Hoa people home; and obviously, world public opinion is aware of this. The French news agency AFP observed on 19 June: The Vietnamese side has made two gestures of good will, thus contributing to easing the tense relations between the two countries. It has allowed the Chinese side to set up a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City and proposed to open a third port--Qui Nhon port--for Chinese ships in order to facilitate the repatriation of Chinese residents.

The Chinese authorities say that they are ready to bring the Hoa people home but in fact, they have sought by every means to cause difficulties and complexities in order to delay the whole thing. Obviously, they are attempting once again to use the Hoa people as a means to achieve their political goal--that of causing difficulties for Vietnam.

However, do the Chinese authorities know that their action is causing difficulties and suffering to the Hoa people who want to go to China and who are impatiently waiting for their departure, having no intention to lead a normal life? Dissatisfaction and frustration are now brewing among the Hoa people in Vietnam. Those who have decided to remain in Vietnam despite the enticement and coercion of bad elements have realized from this that their choice is totally correct.

We lay bare this wrongful action of the Chinese authorities in order to show public opinion that the delay in the repatriation of Hoa people who want to go to China is being caused by the Chinese authorities. Responsibility for this rests with the Chinese side.

DANES MEET HANOI ETHNIC CHINESE, BLAME PRC FOR EXODUS

OM221721Y Hanoi VNA in English 1642 GMT 22 Jun 78 OM

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Jun (VNA)--"As friends of both the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, we feel--as our Hoa friends in Hanoi said--deep regret at the deterioration of China-Vietnam friendship because of the Chinese side," said Professor Johns Olavind, president of the Denmark-Vietnam Friendship Society, at a meeting with Hoa people in Hanoi this afternoon.

"We note that Vietnamese of Chinese descent in Vietnam are well treated," Prof Olavind said. "They have enjoyed the same rights and discharged the same obligations as the other Vietnamese citizens. "Speaking with Hoa people here, we clearly see that this exodus of Hoa people results from coercion by a secret organisation.

"Studying Vietnam's standpoint, we see that the solutions proposed by the Vietnamese side are equitable, fair and reasonable. We hope that the two countries will hold sincere and friendly discussions and that the relations between the two countries will soon be restored."

At the same meeting, the Danish guests heard the story of Luong Tan Quang, head of the designing section of the Dong Da screw factory. Said Quang: "I am a Vietnamese of Chinese stock. I was born in Vinh, capital of Nghe Tinh Province. Before the August revolution of 1945, my family lived in poverty, and neither I nor my brother and sisters could afford schooling. Since the success of the revolution, the Hoa people have enjoyed equal rights with all other ethnic groupings in the big family of Vietnam. I was trained as a technical worker at the Buuyen Hai shipyard in Haiphong.

"Later I studied at the Hanoi Polytechnic. There I received special care from the teachers because I was a Hoa. I was admitted to the Vietnam Workers Party (now the Communist Party of Vietnam) in 1963. Now I'm a party cadre at my factory."

Dr Quan Dong Hoa, of the Institute of Eastern Medicine, said: "My institute employs eight Hoa, but two of them have left for China. Both of them--a woman storekeeper and a woman gynaecologist--wept bitterly, saying they didn't want to leave their Vietnamese friends."

"I have two sons," Dr Quan said. "One is learning at the Hanoi Polytechnic, and the other at the Hanoi Medical College."

Mr Ho Duy Xuan, a worker living in Dong Da district, said: "Being a proletarian, I believe that my homeland is where there is a revolutionary administration and a genuine Marxist-Leninist party to lead the people."

Asked what he thought about the question of nationality, Mai Tinh Cang, labour hero and former shop steward at Hanoi's Yen Phu thermo-electric powerplant, said: "When the late Premier Chou En-lai and Vice Premier Chen Yi visited Vietnam (in 1956--ed), I had the honour of being a member of a Hoa delegation to welcome them. Premier Chou told Chinese residents to learn Vietnamese in order to work well and gradually become Vietnamese citizens. Facts over the past 20 years and more have shown that we Hoa people are equal to the ethnic Vietnamese citizens in both rights and obligations."

FRENCH, THAI PAPERS SUPPORT SRV STAND ON CHINA

OW230245Y Hanoi VNA in English 0230 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Jun (VNA)--"Responding to each goodwill gesture of the Vietnamese Government, the Peking authorities have caused the situation to be more strained," wrote the French paper L'HUMANITE on June 21.

The paper said the latest event was the Chinese Government's decision to close down three Vietnamese consulates in China "within the shortest delay" at a time when the Vietnamese Government was announcing the establishment of a Chinese consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City as from the fourth quarter of this year.

The Thai paper MATICHON on June 16 said: "China's interference in the question of Hoa people in Vietnam has caused Southeast Asian countries--where numerous Chinese are residing--to follow China's moves. They fear that the Chinese residents in their countries will be a force to support China, create troubles in their countries, including 'fifth column' activities. No wonder that Southeast Asian countries must take measures to cope with the situation.

"The activities of Chinese residents have been followed. These countries are prepared to cope with China's interference should things like those in Vietnam happen. Indonesia is so frightened that it has [had] to declare that it will not have relations with China until the question of Chinese residents this country will have been fully settled.

FURTHER WORLD SUPPORT CITED FOR SRV STAND ON CAMBODIA

BK230536Y [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to report favorable comment from the world press and various organizations on the SRV Government's stand on the Vietnam-Cambodia issue.

At 1100 GMT on 11 June, the radio carried a 1-minute report quoting a Cuban magazine (BOHEMIA) 9 June commentary as saying that "since 11 May 1975, the Kampuchean authorities have ordered their armed forces to violate Vietnamese territory, causing heavy human and material losses to the Vietnamese people."

After saying "Vietnam's proposals aimed at solving the problems in the Vietnam-Kampuchea relations are fair and reasonable," the commentary concluded: "Despite the Kampuchean military attacks, the Vietnamese Government has persevered in calling on the Kampuchean Government to strive to actively respond to these proposals in order to seek a peaceful solution to this problem in the spirit and tradition of the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism."

At 0400 GMT on 14 June, the radio carried a 2-minute report on an article published in the Cuban paper GRANMA on 8 June "denouncing Kampuchea's acts of aggression against Vietnam." According to the report, the article said: "The fact that Kampuchean troops have violated Vietnamese territory and that the Kampuchean authorities have refused to negotiate with Vietnam is obviously causing the situation in the region to be even more complicated and is designed to serve the interests of the U.S. imperialists, the chief enemy of many nations."

The article went on: "Instead of agreeing to negotiate with the Vietnamese leaders for a peaceful settlement of all differences over the border problem, the Kampuchean authorities have intentionally continued to launch attacks and whip up an anti-Vietnam campaign. While desiring to occupy some Vietnamese provinces, Phnom Penh has slandered Vietnam for plotting to annex Kampuchea into what it calls the 'Indochina federation'. With their military attacks against Vietnam, the Kampuchean leaders are amking themselves a tool to achieve the ambitions of the international reactionaries. Meanwhile, they are seeking ways to divert the attention of their people from the difficult problems facing their country."

The article stressed: "The Kampuchean authorities have answered the SRV's peace initiatives by accelerating acts of aggression against Vietnam. They have given a helping hand to the imperialist forces and reactionaries who still think of regaining lost positions in Southeast Asia."

At 1100 GMT on 17 June, the radio carried a 1-minute report saying that "according to a Havana-based VNA correspondent, the Cuban magazine (BOHEMIA) on 16 June published an article exposing the criminal schemes of China and Cambodia against Vietnam."

The article said: "Vietnam is now enduring armed Kampuchean attacks on the populated border areas and a slanderous campaign launched by the Chinese Government with the cooperation of the imperialists. The means which Kampuchea is using in its military attacks on Vietnam are beyond what it can afford, and it is obvious that China is providing military means for these attacks. Such military attacks are designed to serve the plot of China and the imperialists to hinder the development of Vietnam."

At 1100 GMT on 19 June, the radio carried a brief report on a commentary entitled "An Anti-Vietnam Plot" published in the 4 June issue of the Cuban magazine (OLIVE) of the Cuban revolutionary armed forces.

The commentary said: "The Chinese propaganda campaign on the issue of Hoa people in Vietnam coincides with the escalation of Kampuchean attacks on the Vietnamese border areas and the Peking trip of Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser. The two conflicts, first caused by Kampuchean and now by China, have a common cause and are jointly designed to lower Vietnam's prestige."

The commentary stressed: "Judging from China's words and acts, one is led to deduce that China is coordinating its policies with the United States and is inciting Kampuchea to oppose Vietnam."

LAO FINANCIAL DELEGATION'S 3-22 JUNE VISIT REPORTED

OW221545Y Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Jun (VNA)--A delegation of the financial service of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Boutsabong Souvannavong, vice minister of Finance, paid a friendly visit to Vietnam on June 3-22.

The delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's house. The Lao guests were cordially received by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice premier.

During its stay here, the Lao delegation studied and exchanged experiences on financial work with Vietnamese officials.

DPRK ENVOY HOLDS HANOI NEWS CONFERENCE ON SOLIDARITY MONTH

OW221535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Jun (VNA)--Kim Sang-chun, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Vietnam, held a news conference here today marking the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

The U.S. plan for a troop withdrawal from South Korea is a cover for its military build-up there by other means, the ambassador told reporters. He also reiterated the unswerving stand of the DPRK that the United States remove all its troops together with their weapons and military equipment from South Korea and let the Korean people settle their own affairs.

He said that though many difficulties and hardships are still ahead, the Korean people are determined to take their just struggle to final victory.

The ambassador thanked the Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam for their warm sympathy and strong support for the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

TRUONG CHINH MEETS OUTGOING IRAQI AMBASSADOR

OW221641Y Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Jun (VNA)--Dr Ali Shafiq al-Rawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to Vietnam, today made a farewell call on Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, before leaving for home. Also present at the reception was Tran Dinh Tri, member of the National Assembly Standing Committee. Chairman Truong Chinh cordially talked with Ambassador al-Rawi.

ADDITIONS TO 21 JUNE QUAN DOI NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON CHINA

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 21 June carries the 10-minute text of the 21 June QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary "On the Allegation That We Are Repaying Services With Ungrateful Acts," a VNA version of which was published under the title "QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Commentaries on PRC Aid Cutoff" and subtitled "Chou En-lai's 'Noble Ethics' Forsaken" on pages K 4 and 5 of the 21 June DAILY REPORT. The following additional passages are taken from the radio version:

Page K 4, first paragraph of item, substitute the following long passage:

[Text] The friendly relations between Vietnam and China which were built with blood and bones through many generations are being seriously sabotaged by the slanderous campaign and hostile policy conducted by the Peking authorities against Vietnam. After introducing the ploy of "Vietnam ostracizes, persecutes and expels Chinese residents" to the public, and using the pretext of having to arrange for the livelihood and production for returning "victimized Chinese" [nanj kleeuf], the Chinese Government, within a period of 3 weeks, has suspended nearly all of its aid projects to Vietnam and recalled most of its experts. It coupled this action with a perfunctory justification that claimed this necessary measure was beyond China's control.

By creating a false pretext and then unilaterally making a decision on such an important matter on this basis, the Chinese authorities have shown how perfidious and arrogant they are. They arbitrarily and unhesitatingly changed the agreements that had been reached between the two governments.

The Vietnamese people live with love and integrity. They respect one another, respect their friends, do not like to make noisy boasts and do not preach to others. However, in the face of the recitations of China's merits and the allegations that Vietnam is committing betrayal and repaying services with ungrateful acts, we think it's necessary to make some comments.

We Marxist-Leninists hold that all communist parties, wherever they may be, are responsible both to their own nations and to the international communist and workers' movement. Genuine communists fight not only for the interests of their own nations, but also for those of the world's peoples. They consider an international obligation to be their own obligation and duty. Support and assistance to one another in revolutionary struggle are actions that stem from a communist conscience and a pure revolutionary ideal and sentiment. Proletarian internationalism is precious and invaluable. One cannot measure it. Relationships between communists are not cold relationships in which clear calculations can be made to see who gets an advantage.

In their revolutionary struggle, the Vietnamese communists and people have always closely combined genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism. They fought and made sacrifices--including sacrifices in blood and bones, not only for their own nation's independence and freedom, but also for the sake of the world revolution. With our great defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, we achieved independence and freedom for our country, contributed to the defense of socialist countries and reinforced the strength of the three revolutionary currents.

The victory of the Vietnamese revolution was mainly the result of our spirit of self-reliance and our independent, sovereign line. At the same time, it was the result of the great, precious and effective support and assistance of fraternal socialist countries, nationalist countries and the world's peoples. We shall always be deeply grateful to the close comrades and brothers and the friends, near and far, who gave us moral and material support and assistance. We are also very proud to be worthy of the world's people's trust and assistance.

Through almost half...

Same page, between the penultimate and last paragraphs, insert:

Is it because the money they spent did not multiply fivefold that they are sorry they spent it and began to calculate the advantages and disadvantages?

Genuine revolutionaries and...

Page K 5, between the penultimate and last paragraphs of the item, insert:

Both truth and error can be judged objectively. What is correct cannot become wrong merely because of slander. What is wrong cannot become correct no matter how skillful one's sophistry may be. The criterion for determining who sincerely defends or who deliberately wrecks solidarity and friendship is respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty and complete equality in relations among countries in which equal discussions are used to resolve differences. If one goes counter to these principles--resorting to verbal slander, attacks and threats, supporting and abetting traitors and applying active pressure--then he cannot hide his evil heart even if he declaims thousands of words of friendship.

To live in...

BRIEFS

VIETNAM PICTORIAL SPECIAL ISSUE--VIETNAM PICTORIAL recently published a special issue on Ho Chi Minh City in six languages: Vietnamese, Russian, Chinese, English, French and Spanish. This special issue carried an article on its front page: "Be Forever Worthy of the City Named After Ho Chi Minh" by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee. This special issue also devoted several pages to publishing pictures and articles on agricultural, industrial, political, cultural and social activities in Ho Chi Minh City since liberation. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Jun 78 BK]

TRANSFORMATION OF TRADESMEN--More than 1,000 families of bourgeois tradesmen in Song Be Province have shifted to productive work, with more than 400 of them switched to agricultural production and some 500 to artisan and handicraft production. To date, they have set up 7 cooperatives and 11 artisan and handicraft work production teams. Some 1,700 hectares of land have also been allotted to them for building state farms. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 12 Jun 78 BK] To date, more than 4,400 families of both Vietnamese and Hoa tradesmen in Ho Chi Minh City have joined production teams in various provinces. Some 1,400 of them have formed 43 agro-industrial production teams. The city has sent five groups of cadres, one each to Cuu Long, Long An, Tien Giang, Dong Nai and Dong Thap provinces to coordinate with the local administrations in helping them stabilize their lives and build material bases to promptly engage in production. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 12 Jun 78 BK]

MALAYSIA AGREES TO JOIN EFFORT AGAINST SMUGGLING

BK171458Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to call a meeting of police, customs and excise and antinarcotics authorities to discuss ways and means of combating drug trafficking. A report from Kuala Lumpur says that the agreement has been reached following a meeting between the director of the Central Bureau on Narcotics, Datuk Mohamed Jarjis bin Haji Ali, and the Indonesian customs and excise director general, Major General Tahir, yesterday.

The projected meeting will be held in Medan [North Sumatra] and will also be attended by Thai and Singapore government officials.

While in Kuala Lumpur, Tahir also held a talk with the Malaysian Customs and Excise Department's deputy director general, Encik Abdul Rahim Datuk Tak, on ways and means of curbing smuggling between the two countries concerned.

They said the meeting will encourage closer cooperation between the customs departments of both countries. Electrical appliances, textile piece goods, pharmaceutical goods and narcotics were the leading items of smuggling between the two countries, they said.

CEREMONY MARKS RESTORATION OF SUKARNO'S GRAVE

BK211539Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Text] A simple but solemn ceremony was held this afternoon in Karang Mulyo, Blitar district, East Java, to mark the beginning of the restoration of Bung Karno's [late President Sukarno's] grave. East Java Deputy Governor Sugijono, the commander of the Brawijaya 8th Region Military Command, the commander of the 4th Naval Region, the commander of the 4th Air Defense Region, the chief of the East Java 10th Police Region and the chairman of the East Java Regional Assembly in succession laid a 30 by 10 centimeter marble stone. The restoration work is expected to be completed this year.

In Jakarta, Information Minister Ali Murtopo, in response to a question following today's Cabinet plenary session on people's welfare, said Bung Karno's title of independence proclaimer is higher than that of national hero.

BRIEFS

NORTH KOREAN AMBASSADOR--Jakarta, 21 Jun (ANTARA)--The Government of Indonesia has approved the nomination of Pak Min-sop as new ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Indonesia. He had been his government's information officer in Norway from 1972 to 1975. Pak Min-sop will replace Ambassador Li Chang-hwa, who ended his service here in 1972. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0715 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK]

JAPANESE TECHNICAL AID--A technical cooperation agreement between Japan and Indonesia for the 1978-1979 fiscal year was signed in Jakarta on 19 June by Gempo Sudjono, secretary of the committee for the coordination of foreign technical cooperation of the cabinet secretariat, and Kubota, director of the Japanese Development Cooperation. Under the agreement, the Japanese Government will provide 4-billion yen technical aid to Indonesia for the 1978-1979 fiscal year. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

OPPOSITION PARTY SEEKS UN OBSERVANCE OF ELECTIONS

BK221234Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 18 Jun (AFP)--The Democratic Action Party [DAP] has urged the government to invite the United Nations to send an observer-mission to ensure that the coming general elections are conducted fairly and democratically.

The party's secretary-general, Mr Lim Kit Siang, told a press conference today that this was one of the six resolutions adopted by a special congress of the party held here today. The congress was attended by more than 200 party delegates from its branches all over the country.

Mr Lim said another resolution that all candidates for the parliament and state assembly seats declare their assets publicly and challenged the National Front government to state its stand on this matter, was accepted. He added the party also resolved to deplore the plan to ban public rallies and electioneering.

The congress also passed a resolution deploring the refusal of the Elections Commission yesterday to accept the DAP's proposal to amend the electoral code of behavior to ensure a peaceful and orderly election. It also regretted that despite attempts by the party's director of the Political Bureau to arrange for a meeting with the inspector-general of police to discuss the proposed ban on rallies they had not been able to meet him.

Addressing the congress, Mr Lim said the DAP would fight the elections on its 12-year record as a "steadfast, consistent and fearless defender of democracy, fighter of corruption, class exploitation racialism and champion of the people's rights." He added several leaders had during their period of time betrayed the party's cause and the people's trust, but despite these individual lapses, the party had still been able to be a champion of the people.

Security Measures Announced

BK221235Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Some 22,000 police officers and men will be deployed throughout the country to maintain law and order during the election period. A police statement said that on polling day alone 16,000 men will be deployed at all polling stations to maintain security. All chief police officers have been reminded to be extra vigilant in view of the coincidence of the coming election with the anniversary of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM].

The statement said that since the public warning by the inspector general of police earlier this month about the CPM intention to create trouble to commemorate its armed struggle anniversary, nine communist terrorist-inspired incidents had occurred. Two of them were ambushes on security forces in Perak, resulting in the death of two officers and five men. On the 19th, a police party opened fire and killed a (Jelantan) resident, (Chin Hin Hai), who had joined the communist terrorist organization in 1976.

The police statement added that chief police officers had been directed to advise election candidates and their agents on the manner in which they should go about campaigning. In view of the ban on political rallies, the campaign should be restricted to house to house visits, dialog sessions and ceramahs [conversations] in enclosed premises. All candidates should insure that their amplifying devices are turned inward in these premises and toned down.

Candidates should see to it that election posters and other materials are not pasted or hung on police buildings. All obstructors or contravening methods used in the election campaign will be dealt with in accordance with the law. The police will not approve permits for victory processions after the election. The statement said that no campaigning would be allowed within police premises or among police personnel.

SINGAPORE

STRAITS TIMES URGES MORE CONCERN FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

EK200845Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Jun 78 p 12 BK

[Editorial: "A Potential Sore"]

[Text] It was inevitable that the Vietnamese refugee problem would figure prominently at the annual ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting at Phatthaya. It is a story all too familiar to all the member states which have been affected by the refugee flood that has been surging forth ever since the Saigon regime gave way. While they are not averse to giving aid to the hapless refugees on humanitarian grounds, the fact is the ASEAN states, in particular Thailand and Malaysia which between them have offered the largest temporary shelter to the fleeing Indochinese, find themselves being saddled with a weighty problem which is beyond their limited resources to sustain indefinitely. Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam and his Malaysian counterpart, Tengku Ahmad Rithauden bin Ismail have urged those countries in a position to do so--in Mr Rajaratnam's words, countries with vast open spaces and resources--to do more to absorb the refugees. Mr Rajaratnam warned that the problem could develop into another Palestine-like issue that would presumably come back to haunt the international community in later years if not tackled now.

Part of the problem is, of course, the staggering number. It is estimated that there are 115,000 Indochinese refugees waiting in makeshift camps throughout Southeast Asia, awaiting official decision on their final place of settlement which never seems to come, despite the efforts of the UN High Commission for Refugees to find countries to adopt them. One reason why some Southeast Asian countries have recently turned away refugee vessels after providing them with fuel and food is the knowledge that it will not be easy for the refugees to get acceptance in a permanent refuge. The biggest share of the burden has so far been shouldered by the United States. Australia has been officially accepting Indochinese refugees since 1975, on an average of 3,000 a year--a figure which speaks for itself. The problem has grown to such an extent that it urgently needs concerted international efforts to solve.

BRIEFS

NEW STATE MINISTER--President Sheares, acting on the advice of the prime minister, has appointed Mr (S. Thanabalan) member of parliament for Kallang, as senior minister of state in the Ministry of National Development with effect from 16 June. A government statement said Dr Tan Eng Liang, senior minister of state, has been appointed to the Ministry of Finance as from the 1st of this month. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 15 Jun 78 BK]

GOVERNMENT TO CHARGE POLICE BRUTALITY IN NEW YORK INCIDENT

OW221247Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, 22 Jun (AFP)--The government is planning to lodge charges not only for violation of diplomatic immunity, but also for police brutality against seven American policemen who allegedly raided a Philippine diplomatic mission. This was announced today by President and Prime Minister Ferdinand Marcos in an interview with newsmen during a break in the sessions of the Interim Legislative Assembly.

The 60-year-old Filipino leader said the sworn statements of witnesses to the incident which occurred June 11 at the Philippine Consulate and UN Mission in New York where police allegedly assaulted two staff members, were expected to arrive this afternoon.

"We are filing a case for police brutality and violation of diplomatic immunity in addition to whatever the lawyers may decide," said Mr Marcos who had earlier stated that the case "should be brought to the proper courts" for redress.

He said what would probably happen was that the Philippine Mission in New York would file the formal charges against the seven police officers, accused of invading the mission and mauling two Filipinos before detaining them with no charges being filed.

AMNESTY COMMISSION OPENS HEARINGS ON PETITIONS

OW210808Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 21 Jun (AFP)--The Philippine martial law regime opened hearings today on amnesty petitions filed by about 880 political detainees including several alleged ranking leaders of communist and other subversive groups.

A three-man amnesty commission headed by chief military lawyer Brig Gen Hamilton Dimaya, judge advocate general, is conducting the hearings and its recommendations will be forwarded to President Ferdinand Marcos for final action.

Besides accused communist subversives, the applicants included members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) which is leading a 5-1/2-year-old revolt for Moslem self-rule in Mindanao, southern Philippines.

Gen Dimaya told newsmen that Mr Benigno Aquino had not applied for amnesty to his commission but that it was possible the ex-senator might have sent his petition direct to Mr Marcos. Reports circulating here the past few weeks said Mr Aquino would soon be released on amnesty and allowed to leave for the United States as an exile. General Dimaya said among those who had applied for amnesty was former business editor Satur Ocampo of the defunct Manila TIMES newspaper who is accused of being one of the key figures of the underground Maoist-oriented Communist Party.

Other applicants included former Secretary-General Nilo Tayag and Luzvimindo David of the Nationalist Youth (KM) Organization, allegedly a communist front, and university professor Roger Posadas, reputedly the Philippines' lone nuclear physicist who is also accused of alleged subversive activity. More than 200 Moslem rebels are also seeking amnesty. A number of applicants have been temporarily released pending government action on their case.

Aquino Release Delayed

OW201353Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 20 Jun (AFP)--Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino may have to wait for the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of martial law September 21 for his release, a highly authoritative source said today. The negotiations for the release of Mr Aquino, in jail for almost 6 years on charges of murder, subversion and illegal possession of firearms, continue to remain frozen since the last meeting, Friday, June 9.

The source said the temporary freeze seemed to indicate that President and Prime Minister Ferdinand Marcos was now in no hurry to free his 44-year-old arch political rival from his suburban Fort Bonifacio jail.

Earlier reports were that Mr Aquino would be freed on or before last June 12, Philippine Independence Day, and then exiled to the U.S. where a 2-year fellowship at Harvard University in Boston awaits him.

But even as negotiations remained frozen, some sectors of the Philippine press lauded what they described as Mr Aquino's patriotism and integrity and speculated he could have a role to play in President Marcos, national reconciliation program.

This new treatment of Mr Aquino contrasted sharply with government charges during the April Philippine parliamentary electoral campaign that the opposition chief was alternately a communist subversive and a former U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent.

The press kudos this time for Mr Aquino, according to the highly authoritative source, indicates that the 60-year-old Philippine strongman may offer him a high-ranking post or position in pursuit of "national reconciliation."

This could mean another series of negotiations, the source added, and the possibility that the release of Mr Aquino may have been reset for the sixth anniversary of martial law September 21, for maximum drama and impact.

Mr. Marcos' call for national reconciliation came April 8 after a bitter and savagely-contested April 7 parliamentary election that the opposition People's Power (Laban) Party claimed was massively rigged. Mr Aquino headed the defeated Laban ticket in Manila.

SISON AGAIN CHARGED, LINKED WITH U.S. OFFICER KILLINGS

OW221452Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 22 Jun (AFP)--The Philippine Government has filed new charges against Communist Party Chairman Jose Maria Sison linking him with the ambush killing of three ranking U.S. military officers outside Manila in 1974, military lawyers revealed today. One of the slain officers was a senior navy commander who was visiting the Philippines at the time, it was learned.

The charges are part of a subversion case field against the 38-year-old accused communist leader arising from the formation in 1978 of the pro-Peking underground Communist Party and its New People's Army (NPA).

Armed forces chief lawyer Brig Gen Hamilton Dimaya, judge advocate general, said the case would be heard at a summary pre-trial investigation by a military panel tomorrow.

Eleven other alleged communist guerrillas are accused in the case which appears to be the first time that Filipino communist insurgents have been openly linked to an attack on a U.S. military target.

The case is the third filed against Mr Sison, object of a massive military manhunt for 9 years until he was captured in a northern Philippine town last November. He is also facing a separate military trial on another case of subversion in connection with the formation of a leftist student activist group and for smuggling war supplies allegedly from People's China in 1972 and 1974.

The latest charge-sheet claims the ambush of the three U.S. officers, all with the Navy, was part of a series of communist attacks committed from 1968 in pursuit of a communist plan to overthrow the government by force. The ambush took place on April 13, 1974 in the [word indistinct] town of Morong in Bataan Province 60 kms (40 miles) west of here and located outside Subic Bay Navy Base, which serves as the 7th Fleet repair yard.

Mr Sison was also linked to three communist ambushes in 1973, 1974, and 1976, in which 29 government troopers and militiamen died. Subversion carries a maximum penalty of death by firing squad.

The Subic Bay Information Office confirmed three navy officers were killed in the Morong ambush when their jeep was waylaid by armed men who laid out five ambush sites along the road taken by the officers. The three officers were on their way to inspect a road project being built by U.S. servicemen outside the base.

The Subic Information Office identified the three slain officers as Navy Capt Thomas J. Mitchell, commander of the Guam-based 30th Naval Construction Regiment who came here to inspect the project, Commander Leland R. Dobler, commanding officer of the Naval Mobile Construction Battalion, and officer-in-charge Lt Charles H. Jeffries.

The bespectacled Mr Sison, a former university professor, allegedly headed a group of university ideologues who went underground in 1968.

Under the nom-de-guerre Amado Guerrero, Mr Sison later captured the leadership of the communist rebellion by breaking away from the pro-Moscow party and setting up a Maoist-oriented faction.

PRC Implicated

OW231015V Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 23 Jun (AFP)--Jose Maria Sison, former head of the Filipino Communist Party, was charged here today with leading a rebellion with the backing of a "foreign power", apparently People's China. Although China was not specifically named, it was openly named in a separate case of arms smuggling previously filed against Mr Sison. In that case, the Communist Party was accused of landing 3,500 high-powered Armalite rifles and some rocket launchers in the northern Philippines in 1972. That arms landing was one of the reasons cited by President Ferdinand Marcos for declaring martial law in September that year.

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